

VOWELS

e genitive prefix, v. *da*.

56. *ē* 'pron. suff. 3 pers.', G. < Av. *hē*. — In many dial. *yē*.
ōba 'splint in the leg of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.

247. *ōba* f. 'water', G. < Av. *āp*. — Gen. *ōbō*, Waz. (*y*)*ēbō*. *-ō* < *-ah?
 Cf. *malōb*.

abl 'barefooted', v. *pal*.

ōbrāi f. 'a green plant growing at the bottom of ponds'. — H. *ubrāi*.
 — Prob. < *āp-wyrdakī- 'growing in water'.

učat 'high', v. *hask*.

āčawul 'to throw, cast', also 'to fasten, put, build': *lās war wāčawul*
 'to put the hands on' (Khl.), *sarai* (*yē*) *wāčawo* 'he built a palace'
 (Nz.), *brōj ē wāčawula* = *jōra kra* 'he built a tower' (M. 3). —
 Prob. < *ā-sčub-, cf. Av. *upa-skamb-* 'to fasten', *fra-skamb-* 'to fasten,
 build'. Vend. 18,74: *θrisatōm fra-sčimbanām frāsčimbayōit* 'he shall
 fasten thirty fastenings' (= beams), the Phl. transl. gives *pa frāč
 awganišnīli* and *frāč awgandan*. This shows that *skamb-* 'to press
 against, fasten' had early acquired the meaning 'to put' and further
 'to throw'.

Prs. *andāxtan* also combines the meanings of 'throwing', 'putting'
 and 'building'.

The prefix *ā-* was shortened, and did not become *ō-*. Cf. also
 Zeb., e. g. *ñi warūd āyad* 'thy brother came' < *tai *brātā āgatah*.
ūda 'breath'. — Cf. Oss. *ūd* 'id'?

244. *ūdō* 'sleeping', G. < Av. **husta-*. — Afr. *wīdō*, Waz. *wēwd*, Ms. *wōwd*.
 In several dialects replaced by *mīst*.

245. *ūdəl*, *ūwəm* 'to weave', G. < Av. *ubda-*, Skr. *vabh*. — Cf. also Orm.,
 Par. *yaf-*, Sar. *wift-choz* 'weaver' (Bellew). H. *ōwum*, Khl. *ōdəma*,
 B. *wōwī*. Waz. *wavdəl*, *wēbā*, (with *b*, as if from an Ir. root in -p-),
wawana 'woof', *wavdəmai* 'band that holds a sheaf together' (rhyming
 with Psht. *wandanai* 'id.').

ayēr m. 'indigestion, flatulence, dyspepsia'. — < *ā-*grta-* 'devouring'?
 Cf. *nyārdəl*.

7. *āyustəl*, *āyundəm* 'to dress', G. < Skr. *gudh-*. — Cf. also Minj. *ayd-*
 'to put on', Par. *āyun-*, *āyust-*, Oss. *āyundjin* 'to thatch'. — Orm.
paryūnyēk 'to dress oneself' (L. *paryanīn*) is genuine; but *yūnj*

'cloth' < **yūndi*- is borr. from a lost Psht. word (cf. Orm. *yanj* 'bad' s. v. *yandal*).

āyəz m. 'walnut with soft skin', < **yūz*. Cf. Prs. *gūz*, *gōz*, *gūz* 'nut', Sar. *yāuz*, Yd. *oyūzoh* 'walnut', Shgh. *yōz* 'walnut-tree', Oss. *āngozā* etc. — Acc. to Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 83) Orm. *zwayak* 'kernel of pine-nut' is borr. from Psht., *zway-* < **ywas*.

āyzai, *āzyai* 'thorn', *āyzan* 'thorny', *āyzakai* 'a species of thorny plant', Waz. *ayzai*, Khl. *āzyē*. < **ā-gaz*-, cf. Prs. *gazdān* 'to bite', Paz. 'to sting', Prs. *gazna* 'nettle', *gāz* 'thongs', *gaz-dum*, *gāz-dum* 'scorpion' (Horn 885). — Prs. *yāz* 'thorn' must be a dial. form.

320. *āyažol* 'to mix, knead'. G. compares Prs. *āyaštan* 'to moisten, pollute'. — The root is **garš*-, cf. Skr. *ghṛṣ* 'to rub'. — Also *āšol*, Waz. (*w)āxšol* < **ā-γš*-, with *š* < *ršt* (v. *lēšol*). G.'s *āygi* is a northern form = *āyši*. — From the same root *yōšt* 'millet, particles of rice ground and made into bread': Skr. *ghṛṣṭa-* 'pounded, crushed', Slav. **gorxə* 'pea' etc. — *waryāṇai* 'rubbing of a new-born child' < **fra-garš(a)na-*, M. *waryāṇi* 'ankle-bone' ('the rubber'). — Poss. also *gaž* 'hybrid, piebald, partly coloured' < **han-garša*? — I cannot explain the relationship between *āyala* 'mixed, kneaded, pleasing' and this root.

āt- verbal prefix, v. s. v. *watol*.

āla m. 'flock of lambs kept separate from their mother'. — Etym. unknown. — If the original meaning is 'flock', we might perhaps compare Skr. *sāta-* 'gained, obtained, riches, wealth' from *san-* 'to acquire, win', Av. *han-*, *hāta-*. Very uncertain.

ātāwōyol 'to scorch, roast', *a(w)luwai* 'burnt, roasted'. — Etym. unknown.

248. *ām*, *ām* 'raw'. G. < Skr. *āma-*. — Khl. *ām*, Waz. (*y)ām* < *ām*. Gen. **ām* > *ām*, but **aum* > *ām* (cf. *āmə*). On the other hand both **ān* and **aun* > *ām* (G. §§ 2,2, B, and 5,4). At an early date both *n* and *m* had the same narrowing influence on the preceding vowel. Later, when **ām*, **ān* had passed through the stage **ām* (preserved in the obl. pl. -*ō* < **ām*), **ān* towards *ām* and *ān*, **aum*, **aun* also became *ām*, **ān*. But at this time only the *n* influenced the vowel further, through the combined force of its nasality and its high position of the tongue.

249. *āmə* m. 'n. of a plant', G. < Av. *haoma-*. — Acc. to Khl. it grows in Tirah, and the seeds are eaten. — Cf. s. v. *ām*.

ēman 'quiet, agreeable'. — Etym. unknown.

2. *anā* 'grandmother', G. < Av. *hanā-* 'old woman'. — Waz. *niā*, Khl., H., B., M. *nyā* etc., Rav. *nīā*. — Prob. *anā* is a childrens' word, cf. Sar., Turki *anā* 'mother' (Bell.), Lat. *annus*, Old High Germ. *ana* 'grandmother' etc.

ānai 'babbler, talker'. — Etym. unknown.

ancaī 'yarn', Khl. *nasāi*. — On acc. of *a*, not *j*, scarcely connected with Shgh. *ancāw-* 'to sew'. Cf. Waig. *ačā* 'yarn'?

ında 'mouthful, gulp'. — Etym. unknown.

ingga 'female who accompanies a bride'. — Derivation from **han-gatī-* is phonetically poss., (cf. *winja*), but not prob.

340. *injar* m. 'fig', G. < **anjīr* = Prs. *anjīr*. — Prob. borr.

318. *angūr* 'agreement', Darm. p. 264 < **han-kāra-*; but G. would expect **angōr*. — *ū* for *ō* might be due to faulty orthography, but *hankō* > *ang-* is not prob. (cf. *gōrōl*). — Neither Rav. nor Bell. give this word.

anangai 'cheek', Waz. *nangai*, Khl. *alangē*. — Etym. unknown.

apal 'to grind' (v. s. v. *ōrō*).

250. *ōr* m. 'fire', G. < Av. *āθr-*. — Waz. *yōr* (but *yāra-bal* 'hearth' cf. s. v. *pal*), B., Afr. *wōr*, Khl. *hōr*, H. *ōr* etc. — *īrē*, *ērē* 'ashes' acc. to Darm. LIII < Av. *ātrya-*. Waz. *īrā*, M. 3, H., Khl. *īrē*. Shgh. *ōrī* 'ashes' < **θārya-* < **āθrya-*?

251. *ōrō* (also *ōwrai*) 'cloud', G. < Av. *awra-*. — B. *wərə* < **abryā-*. *wryaj* f., Waz. *wryaz*, H. *wariaz*, Khl. *wryaz*, M. *waryēz*, Ga. *wriaj* < **abračī-* (cf. *šjja*). — Oss. *āwray* 'cloud' poss. also belongs to the same stem in spite of Hübschmann's objections (Etym., no. 29). *wr* > *rw* (cf. *arw* 'sky') only in initial and final position?

ōraī 'gums', *ūraī*, *awraī* (Bell.), Waz. *wraī* B. *ūw'rāi*, M. *ōwrā*, H. *ūrē*, Khl. *ūrāi*. — Cf. Par. *wīrā* (Jw., as *w-* becomes *γ-*), Pash. *bīrū*, Badakhshi Prs. *wē'rā*, Lhd. *bīr*, *bīr* 'line of teeth'? The nature of the connexion between these words is obscure.

ōrbal 'curl', v. s. v. *wurbal*.

ōrbūšē, *ōrbašē* f. pl. 'barley'. H. *warbēšē*, M. *wárbašē*, B. *arbašē*, Khair-ul-B. *wrbšy*, Waz. *rēbəšē* (infl. by *rēbal* 'to reap'), *ērbō*. — Cf. Sangl. *wurwūθ*, Ishk. *urwus*, Yd. *yeršiyoh*. — Derivation from **fra-bṛṣya-*, cf. Skr. *bṛṣṭi-* 'spike', Old Norw. *barr* (< **barza-*) 'pine-needles' etc., is phonetically imposs. Poss. < **fra-puṣyā-*, cf. Skr. *puṣyā-* 'power', nourishment', *puṣ-* 'to thrive, flourish, be nourished'. — Scarcely connected with a hypothetical Ir. **arpa-* (cf. Gr. *ἄλφι*, Alban. *el'p* 'barley'), from which Jokl (Festschr. Kretschmer, 90) derives Turk. *arpa*.

252. *ōrēdōl* 'to rain', v. *wōrēdōl*.

aryund m. 'large knuckle-bone used in a game'. — Etym. unknown.

319. *ar(a)t* 'wide, expanded'. Darm. < **haršta-*, rejected by G. — *arat*, Orm. Iw. *ārat* < **ā-rašta-* 'straightened out'. Cf. *aratōl* (*arzōm*, A.J. *arznōm*, B. *arzām*) 'to loosen' < **ārasn-*, cf. Skr. *ṛñjate* 'straightens', Oss. *arazin* 'to straighten'.

ārwēdōl, *āwrēdōl* (*ārwōm*) 'to hear'. Cf. Par. *harw-* 'to hear', Av. *har-*, *haurva-* 'ob-servare'. In fut. *wā-ba-rwēm*, *ā* has been treated as a prefix, cf. *wā-bā-čawōm* from *āčawūl* 'to throw', etc.

aržai, aržamai m. 'eruption'. Darm. LVIII compares N.Psht. *argamai* with Prs. *ārōy* etc. — But *arž-* must be derived from *ā-rux-š. Waz. *aržamai* prob. for *aržamai*. Cf. also Sar. *rēy* 'belch' (Bell.).

ār m. 'hinderance, stoppage', *ara* 'obstacle, stop', *aram* m. 'prop, bar, pillar', *aramai* 'id.', *arēkai* 'bar of wood, prop', *ārēdəl* 'to stop'. Prob. not from Av. *ar-* 'figere', *aipi-*, *aiwi-* *ārətō-gātu-* 'with fixed place', but borr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *ār* 'stoppage' etc.

Waz. *āra* f. 'need, request', *āriya* 'at variance with, disputing'. Cf. Av. **ārəθa-* 'process, dispute', *ārəθa-* 'disputing'.

253. *ōrə* m. pl. 'flour', G. compares Prs. *ārd* etc. — Cf. also Shgh. *yāuyj*, Yaghn. *ārt*, Ishk. *uluk*, Yd. *yārah*, Par. (w)*ārun*. — Waz. *ārə* means 'dough'. With *āyəl* 'to grind' cf. Shgh. *yānum* 'I grind', Orm. *hīn-pēk* (= *hīl-* < **rn-*, acc. to Grierson) 'to be ground'. — **ārla-* = **ā-ṛta-*, Av. *aša-*, Ishk. *uluk* < **ṛta-*.

3. *asaī* 'hoar-frost', G. < Av. *isi-* (corr. *isu-*). Cf. Sar. *iš* 'cold'. — Unknown to H., B., Khl. — The similarity with Dido (Caucasus) *isi* 'snow' is accidental. Cf. Andi *anzi*, Abkh. *as'i*.

9. *ās* 'horse', G. < Av. *aspā-* — Waz. *wās*, f. *wōspa*, Afr. *wās*, *wāspa*, Z. pl. *wāsiān* and *wāsūna*, H. *ās*, *aspā*, Khl. *ās*, *āspa*.

254. *ōsai* 'antelope'. — G. compares Prs. *āhū* 'id.', Av. *āsu-* 'quick'. — H. *qse*, Ga. *ūsāi*, Khl. *ōsē*, AJ. *hūsai* f. — The *ā* has been narrowed through the influence of the *-u*.

255. *ōstēdəl* 'to dwell'. G. compares Skr. *āśā-* 'space, region', Av. *asah-*. — Cf. also *ōs* 'now', Afr. *wōs*, Kh. *wās*, Ms. *wēs*, Bn., Waz. *ēs*, and Minj. *wōs*, Sāmn. *āsā*(?). — *ōs* is a noun: *wōs kē*, *tar ōsa* etc. — *āstēdəl* 'to dwell' is a denominative, cf. Skr. *āsthita-* 'staying, abiding' (cf. *āstawul*).

aspā 'suffocation'. — Derivation from **aspā* < **u-spāha-*, Skr. **a-śvāsa-* 'non-breathing' is poss.; but generally *a-* is lost.

256. *ōspīna, ūspana* 'iron', G. < Av. **ayō spaēnəm* 'the white metal'. — H., Khl. *ōspana*, Z. *wōspana*, B. *wā'spana*. — G.s derivation is not semasiologically prob., and *ayō* could scarcely result in *ō-*. — All Ir. forms point to **św*, e. g. Wkh. *išn*, Yd. *rispin*, Shgh. *'spn* etc. Gypsy *absin* 'steel' is borr. from a form related to Oss. *āfšān*, with Gadaba (Muṇḍā) *ōsōn* cf. Sāmn. *ōsūn*, Phl. *āsīn*, with Persic *s* < **św*. Prs. *āhan* with *h* < **θ* < **św*, cf. Anc. Prs. *viθa-*, *visa-* 'all', is due to a dialectal variation inside Persic. — Ir. **āšwan(j)ā-*? *āstawul* 'to send, dispatch', *astōjai, astājai* 'messenger'. — Hörn (817) compares Prs. *firistādān*. Cf. specially Ishk. *āstud* 'sent' < **ā-stā-ta-*. Cf. also *āstēdəl* 'to dwell' s. v. *ōsēdəl*.

257. *ōša* 'tear', G. < Av. *asru-*. — H. *ōxa*, Khl. *qxe* (pl.), B. *oxki*, Waz. *yēška* *yīška*. *ō*, *q* through the influence of *-u*. Orm. K. pl. *hēncēi*.

246. *ūš* 'camel', G. < Av. *uštra-*. — Waz. *yīš*, Pur. 1 *wūx*, B., Km. *wūx*, M., Z., Khl. etc. *ūx*. — *š* < **śvṛ* is regular. Brahui *huč*, with in-

organic *h*, and *č* < *š* as in *puč* 'dress' is borr. from Psht. or a related Ir. dialect.

4. *at* '8', G. < Av. *ašta*. — Khl., H., K., Sw., B. 1, Ghilz. *āt*, Kh., Sh. *āta*, A. *ātə*, M. 3, Z. *ātā*, Km. *ātā'*, M. 1 *ātō*, Kh. 1 *ātō*, Waz. *otā*, *wota*, Ms. *wuta*, M. *wātəh*, M. 2 *wātā*.

5. *atiā* '80', G. < Av. *aštāiti*. — Kh. etc. also *calōr šōla*. Cf. also Aimaki *aštia* (Ramstedt, JSocFinnoOugr. 1905). Gen. Aim. borrows the higher numerals from Prs.; *aštia* is a contamination of *atiā* and Prs. *haštād*. It is not prob. that the Psht. transition *št* > *t* is later than the Mongol invasion (cf. *awiā*). — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āstai*.

6. *awiā* '70', G. < Av. *hapštāiti*. — Gen. *āwyā*, Kh. *drē nīm šōla*, M. *lās špēta*. Orm. K. *awāt*, L. *awaitu*. Aimaki *afiya* (v. *atiā*) < Psht. *awiā* + Prs. *haftād*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āvdai*.

ōwa 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown.

258. *ōwā* '7', G. < Av. *hapta*. Gen. *ōwə*, H., B. *ōwə*, Sw., B. 1, Pur., Sh., Khl. *ōwə*, Kh. 1 *ōwə*, M. 1, Z. *ōwə*, M. *owə'*, Kh. *owā* etc. — Reg. *w* < *ft* v. *tōd*.

ōwī m. pl. 'the mane of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.

10. *awuštōl*, *āwarəm* 'to turn, change, revolve', G. < Skr. *ā-vṛt-*. — Waz. *ārawəl* 'to overturn' (cf. *prōšawul*).

axērəl 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering'. — V. *xər*.

8. *āxištōl*, *āxəm* 'to take, seize', Darm. and G. < Av. *xad-* (*vī-xad-* 'to force apart'). — But the derivation from this root, which Barth. compares with Skr. *khād-* 'to devour', is semasiologically difficult, and Psht. *i* remains unexplained. *sil* (= *səl*) '100' < *sata-* (G § 6,2) is no parallel. Oss. *axsın*, *axst-* 'to seize' has orig. **s*. — But cf. Skr. *khid-* 'to strike, press', *ā-khid-* 'to seize' (RV., IV, 25,7: *ā'sya vēdah khidāti*). — Khl. *āxištōl*, *ā(x)ləma*, H. etc. *āyistōl*, Afr. *wāxsto* etc. *āxšai* 'brother in law'. Khl. *auxē*, H. *zəxē*, M. *ōwəxkai*, B. *wāxka*, Waz. *wōxšai* 'wife's brother or sister's husband'. Orm. K. *lw.* *āxšai*. **āxwəšai* < **ā-hwasru-ka-*, cf. Skr. *śvaśruya-*. (Cf. *xošīna*).

ōzrai 'stomach of an animal'. — Etym. unknown.

ōža 'shoulder'. H. *ūga*, Khl. *ō'ga*, Pur. 1 *ō'ya*, Waz. *ēža*. < Av. *aša-* (AO. I, 275).

ōžai 'grain measure (14 pounds)', Waz. *yōžai*. — Etym. unknown.

ōžai 'necklace', Waz. *wiža*. — Etym. unknown. — **wūš-* < **wṛz-* cf. Skr. *vṛj-* 'to bend, twist' etc.?

ūža 'garlic'. Cf. Skr. *uṣṇa-* 'hot, acrid, onion', Khōw. *wəžnū* 'garlic'. *š* < *šn* (cf. *pša*)?

381. *ūžd* 'long'. G.'s derivation from **uxšita-*, Skr. *ukṣita-* 'strong, of full growth' is neither phonetically nor semasiologically satisfactory. Waz. *wižd*, f. *wužda* supports the comparison with Sak. *bulysa-*, Soghd. *þrz*, Wkh. *vərz* 'long' < Av. *bərəz-* 'high' etc. Cf. also

Yazgh. *vəz* 'high, long' (Gauth., JA. 1916, 268). Regarding *šd* < *rs* v. s. v. *lešəl*. — Ishk. *wušduk* 'high' is prob. a different word (cf. Wkh. *wuč* 'id.' < Av. *usča-*?), **barə-* is contained in *vrāzā* 'a mountain height', Zeb. *werāz* 'high, tall'. — Cf. also Orm. *pa-bēž* 'above, outside'?

āšiyil 'to incite, stimulate'. — Etym. unknown.

B.

ba verbal prefix, employed to denote future and habitual past. — H., B., Nz., Khl., etc. *ba* prefixed, Kh. also postfixed (*warta yāyā ba* 'I shall tell him', *zə ba dēr kāū* 'I shall give you'). Bn. *wē*, gen. postfixed (*warta wiāyū wē*), Kuki (acc. to M.) *wo* (*zə wo* ... *wukam* = *zə ba* ... *wukam* 'I shall do'). — Not borr. from Prs. *bi*, Pazend *bē*, which has a somewhat different use, but prob. connected with it, as proposed by G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220). Cf. Wkh. *ap*, prefixed or postfixed, denoting the fut. Prob. all these particles are connected with Av. *apaya*, *apqm* 'afterwards, hereafter', *ape* 'after'. The identification of Prs. *bi* with *bē* 'without' (Horn, GrIrPh. I, 2, 150) is not convincing.

bāe 'loss' (at play etc), cf. Skr. *apāya-* 'id'?

11. *-bə*, pl. *-bāna* i. f. c. 'protecting', e. g. *yōbə* 'cowherd'. G. < Av. *pā-* 'to protect'. — H. *špa* 'shepherd', gen. *špūn* (q. v.). — *bə* may represent Av. *paiti-*.

byarə 'return, coming back'. — Etym. unknown.

bugnēdəl 'to shy, start, wince', Waz. *bēžnēdəl*. — Etym. unknown. — Denom. from **ham-buxšana-*, cf. Lith. *biugti* 'to shy'?

bāhū, *bāū* m. 'an ornament for the arm or ankles.' — Hübschm. (ad. Horn, 167) compares Gabri *bāiband* 'armlet', Arm. *bahuand* 'a female ornament' = Prs. *bāzīband* etc. — But *bāhū*, *bāzū* alone, without *-band*, is not found in Ir. in the sense of 'armlet' etc. Prob. the word is of Ind. origin, cf. Si. *bāhi* 'ornament for the arm', *bāhūtō* 'armlet', Kshm. *bāhi* 'armlet'. Lhd. *bāhū* means 'shoulder of a horse', Kshm. *bāū* 'arm'. — The Psht. pl. *bāhūgān* does not prove the Prs. origin of the word, cf. e. g. *lewə* 'wolf', pl. *lewəgān*. — The Ir. forms with *h*, Prs. *bāhū* 'arm from elbow to shoulder' etc. are derived from a specific Persic form with *δ* < *z* (v. AO. I, 254), as is now proved by the form *bādūk* 'arm' in the Phl. Psalter. — Prs. *bāzū* in the sense of 'side of a bedstead' has been borr. into Psht., and has semasiologically influenced Lhd. *bāhī* 'id'.

12. *-bal* 'second, other', Darm., G. < Av. *bitya-*. Regarding *b-* v. *dwa*, — *jabla*, *wabla* 'together, with another' < **hača-*, *awa-* *dwityā*. (Darm. CXLI *jabla* < **j-pal* = Prs. *az pāt* 'down'). Note **hača* 'with', as in Ind.

blōs 'touch, contact, distress', *blōsēdol* 'to afflict, touch, graze, abrade', *blōdol* 'id.', Waz. *blavseđol* 'to catch, trip, stumble'. — *blōd-* < **upa-dasta-*, *blōs-*, *blavs-* < **upa-dafsa-*. Cf. Skr. *dabha-* 'to hurt, injure, destroy, deceive', *dabhra-* 'small, deficient, distress', *upa-dambha-* 'to lessen, destroy'? Av. *dab-* 'to deceive', Oss. *dawjn* 'to steal' have preserved only the secondary meaning of the root. Cf. Wkh. *na-đevsam*, *na-đevdam*, Sar. *nā-đevdāo* 'to stain, affect'.

blēždol 'to swaddle' < **upa-dre-*. (v. *lēžal*).

bōn 'cowise', *bōnzai* 'step-son', < Av. *hapañmī-*. Cf. Orm. K. *wan*, *winjōk*, Prs. *vasnī* (Barth., miranM. III, 29), Shgh. *ābīm*, Phl. *bānbišn* 'queen' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64).

bānde 'upon, above' < **upāntai*. Cf. Sak. *bendi* 'id.', and poss. *vānti*, in Niya Kharoshthī inscriptions (acc. to Konow). — Prob. with original ā, as ā would become ī. Cf. in Ind. Poguli *pāt* 'upon' etc. *bainš* 'rafter', v. s. v. *wēša*.

bāya 'wing-feather', *bāna* 'eyelash', v. s. v. *phāna*.

bar 'victorious' < Av. *upara-* 'higher, superior'. *bar* 'on, above' < Av. *upairi*, not necessarily bor. from Prs.

būr 'man who has lost his child', Waz. *bīra* f. 'bringing forth dead' < Av. *a-puñra-*. V. *tartnūr* (s. v. *tra*), and *wrāra* (s. v. *wrāra*).

bray m. 'fold, plait', *brayūnai* 'twin', *byārg* 'double, twofold', *byarga* 'woman who has brought forth twins'. — Etym. unknown. — *bray* < **byar* < **bivar* < **dwikara-* (cf. *bal*) 'double', cf. Prs. *agar*, Kurd. *hakar* < Anc. Prs. **hakaram* 'once', *čiyakaram* 'how many times?' With early contraction **dwikaraka-* > *byārg*?

baryōlai 'lid of a pot'. — Etym. unknown. — V. *bar*.

321. *barj* 'the bark of a tree, which is very slight and often used as paper'. G. compares Skr. *bhūrja-* 'birch-(bark)', but objects to *b-* < *b-*. — *rj* also would be impossible in a genuine Psht. word. *barj* (*bārj*?) is bor. from an archaic Ind. dialect, just as Shgh. *brūj* etc. (v. Report, 79). Prob. with metathesis < **brsj* < Ind. **bhrujjā-*.

bōrjal m. and f. 'house, home, hearth', < **upa-āñra-kati-* 'a house with a fire-place'? Cf. Av. *upāpa-* 'staying in the water'. V. *kōlai*.

brālba, *blārba* 'pregnant', < *brārba* < *bārb(a)ra*. Borr. from Prs.?

brām m. 'power, strength'. — Etym. unknown.

bōrnō m. 'dredging, dried flour'. — Etym. unknown.

brēš m. 'twitch of pain, cramp, spasm'. < **upa-raištra-*, cf. Av. *raeš-* 'to hurt'?

brēšnā 'brightness, brilliancy', *brēšawul* 'to illuminate'. — Etym. unknown. — Grierson compares Orm. *bruš-* 'to glitter'; but the exact relationship is uncertain. Cf. also Brahui *brešna* 'lightning' (Iw.); Bal. *bišna* 'id.', *brixainag* 'to lighten' (Mayer).

brēšan m. 'bleat of a goat'. If from **upa-raišana-*, cf. Skr. *reśana-* 'howling' (lex.), we should expect **braš* (cf. s. v. *mēš*).

būrai 'one whose nose, lips, ears or hand has been cut off'. — < **apa-bṛtaka-*, cf. Skr. *bṛt-* 'to cut off', Prs. *burridan*, but also **bher-* (cf. Walde s. v. *ferio*).

brās m. 'vapour, heat'. — Etym. unknown.

brōs, brūs 'angry, irritated'. — Etym. unknown.

brastən f. 'coverlet, quilt' < **upa-storanī-*, cf. Av. *upa-storona-* and also Sak. *baṣṭarra-*, Welsh Gypsy *pāšteno* (Pasp. Greek Gypsy *pasterni*). **bastṛṇ* = **bastṛr* has been transposed into *brastən*.

322. *bāša* 'falcon', G. doubtlessly compares Skr. *pakṣin-*. — Borr. from Prs. *bāša* 'id.'.

buštēdəl 'to stick, adhere' < **ham-pṛṣta-*, cf. Skr. *pṛṣana-* 'clinging to' from *spṛṣ-*? *buštana, bōštana* 'clinging, bog, marsh'.

bōtləl, bōzəm 'to lead away' < **apa-as-*, Skr. *apa-aj-*. Acc. to A.J. inf. *bīwəl*, pres. *bīyāyəm*, aor. *bōzəm*, past *bōt*, *bīyāy-* < Skr. **apa-āyaya-* 'to make to go away'? — Cf. Shgh. *bāz-*, *bāxt-* (š/?) 'to send away'.

bīyā 'again, afresh' < Av. *apaya* 'again, later on'. Cf. *ba*.

bōya 'necessary, needful'. Genuine < **upa-bāwya-*, cf. Prs. *bāyad?* V. Barth. *miranM*. III, 14.

323. *byal* 'separated, away, different'. G. rightly rejects Darm.'s deriv. from Skr. *bhēda*. — Khl. *byel*, Afr. *byēl* < **apa-tya-*, cf. Skr. *apatya-* 'posteri, offspring', *niṣ-tya-* 'external', *ni-tya-* 'continuous' etc., Gr. *ἀπίσω*, Lith. *apačià* 'the lower part'. — The original meaning is 'coming after, left behind, separated'.

byarta 'baek, again', H. *bérta*, *bīyérta*, A. *bīyērta*, Nz. *bvarta* < **apari-štā*, cf. Av. *apara-* 'posterior', Phl. *aparīk* (**apari* formed on the pattern of Av. *upairi*).

bōž 'harsh (sound)'. — Etym. unknown.

C.

13. *ca* 'what', G. < Av. *či-*. — Corr. *či* < Av. *čiṣ*. H., Khl., Sw. etc. *či*. Cf. Orm. *ča*.

19. *cō* 'how many', G. < Av. *čvās* (< **čwānts*). As *nt* does not become *n*, *-ne* in *cōne* 'id.' (Orm. Iw. *cōn*) is prob. a superadded particle. — *jōnē* 'some' < Av. *čina-*, with the common sonorization of initial consonants.

325. *cacēdəl* 'to leak, drop, fall in drops'. G. compares Prs. *šāšidən* which, however, means 'to make water'. *cašai* 'lungs' = *svēšai* cannot be compared, as *c* in this word is only orthographical, due to the dialectal pronunciation of *c* as *s*. — Prob. onomatopoetic. Av. *srask-*, *srasē-* 'to fall in drops' would regularly result in Psht. **šač-*, which through onomatopoetic influence might perhaps have been trans-

formed into *čač- > *cac*- . But cf. Prs. čakīdan. — Note *cākkai* 'a drop', but Waz. *sōskai*.

cōk 'who' < či + āka- (in order to avoid the collision with *cō* < čif).

B., Shirani *cōk* influenced by the oblique čā < Av. *kahyā*, cf. Yaghn. *kāi*, Wkh. *kūi*, Shgh. čāi. Regarding č < k-y v. čāra. — With the difference between *či- and *ka- cf. e. g. Yasna 43.7: čiš ahī *kahyā ahī?* = Psht. *cōk yē, da čā yē?* 'who art thou, to whom dost thou belong?'

324. *cōlai* 'a pillar of mud or stones as a mark for land', also 'a pile of stones on the grave of a martyr'. G. compares Bal. čēdag 'stone pillar erected to demarkate a road', Darm. considers *cōlai* to be an old Iw. from Skr. *caitya*. — This may be the case as regards the Bal. and other Ir. words also. — *cōlai* 'a ring for the finger' is borr. from Lhd. *chalā*.

14. *cōlōr* '4', G. < Av. čaθwārō. — *w* is still retained in Afr. *cawōr*, *cawōr*, B. *cawōr*, Ms. *cawōr*, Waz. *cawōr* etc., but has been lost before ō in most dialects. — *cwārlas* '14' may be developed directly from *čār-wās < Av. čaθrudasa, not from Av. *čaθwārō-dasa. Cf. *cōlēr-wišt*, Khl. *salērišt* < Av. *čaθwārō-vīsaiti-.

15. *cawēšt* '40', G. directly < Av. čaθwarāsata-. — Better < *čaθwārāsata-. cf. Prs. čihil < *čaθwārādat-. — Note Kākari 'chawēshī', GhA. čawēxt, and also A. *cōlōr*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *cupper*.

camlāstol, *camlām* 'to lie down', *mlāst* 'lying down'. H. *sāmalōm*, Khl. *sāmlāma*, M. *camālōm*, but *cāmlā*, *cāmlāstom*, Km. *cāmlā*, *cālmāstolām*, Khair-ul-B. *camlāst*; H., Khl., Ga. *mlāst*, Bn. *mlēst*, M. 1, Z. *lmāst*, B. *almāst*, Ms. *lmōst*, Km. 1 *nmāst*. — < *hača-nipasta- (cf. AO. I, 274). *ml*, *lm*, *nm* < *mw (cf. Orm. *mwastak*) show that intervoc. p passed through β before becoming b. — The difference between *ca-mli*, *kšē-nī*, and e. g. *rā-wačī* can be explained on the supposition that these forms are derived respectively from *nipatati, *nihadati, but *wādayati.

326. *cangal* f., 'elbow, the arm from the elbow to the wrist'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. čang, čangal(a) 'claw, finger'. — Psht. *cang* m. 'flank', *cāng* 'wing' are prob. genuine. čangāš 'crab' is a later Iw., cf. Prs. čangār, Khow. šīngōx (Drosh dial. šīngōl) 'scorpion'.

car 'pasture', *carēdāl* 'to graze' etc. Prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. čarā.

18. *cēr* 'similar', G. < Av. čiθra- 'origin', cf. Prs. čihra 'picture'. — In that case we must assume that *iθr became ēr (cf. spēr), perhaps also *iyr > ēr (cf. tēr). *cēra* (also written *cihra*) 'picture' is certainly borr. from Prs., where *ihr* is gen. pronounced as ēr (cf. e. g. Psht. *mērabān* < Prs. *mihrbān*); but *cēr* and *bar-cēr* 'clear, manifest' have no Prs. equivalents and seem to be genuine.

17. *cira* 'incision, cut, ribbon, strip', G. compares Skr. *cīra-* 'strip, narrow piece of cloth, rag', cf. Prs. *čīr* 'part, portion'. — The Psht. word is borr. from Ind., cf. Hind. *cīr* 'a slit, rent, strip of clothes'.

20. *cōrb* 'fat, stout'. G. compares Prs. *čarb* 'id'. — H. *sur²b*, f. *sarba* etc. — Cf. also Sak. *tcārba-*. — Is **čarp-* < **qerp-* connected with Av. *kōhrp-* 'corporeal form', Lat. *corpus* etc.?

16. *carman* m., f., 'skin, leather', G. < Av. *čarəman*. — Prob. from the pl., cf. s. v. *laman*. — *carma* f. 'side, margin, extremity' is prob. related to this word ('skin' > 'outside'). But *cēlma* 'id.'? *cōr* 'crooked, crump'. — Etym. unknown.
**cārmūnai* 'spring', Waz. *cārmūnai*, Pur. *colmūnai* (*r?*), Mando Khel *sarmūnae*. It is difficult to connect this word with Av. *zarmaya-* 'spring', Phl. *zarmayīnak* 'vernal', even though *r* sometimes spontaneously becomes *r* in Psht., and *c* < *z* might be due to the influence of *carēdol* 'to graze'.

cāšai 'spindle' < **čas-tra*, cf. Skr. *cātra-* (*cat-* 'gamine' Naigh.), Kati etc. *čātr*, Wkh. *cūtr* (borr. from Ind.).

cōšai 'spout, tube', v. *cašai*.

327. *cašai* 'to drink', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *čāšīdan* (?) = *čašīdan* 'to taste'. — This is semasiologically not prob., and the verb can be genuine. Khl. etc. *skəl*, B. *ckəl*, Afr. *cxəl*, *cəxəl*, Bn. *čši* (LSI. *čuši*), Waz. *tšəl* < *cšəl* with *š*, not *š*, after *c*. The initial group *cš-* is of course unstable. — N. Psht. *caka* 'taste' has been borr. into Orm. K. — *čaš-* in the sense of 'drinking' is found in Soghd. (cf. Tedesco, BSL. XXIII, 115). — Cf. also *cōšai* 'spout of a vessel' etc. < *čāš-čra-*? *caštan* 'master, husband', with dissimilation *taštan* (so Orm. K.), Khair-ul-B. *tštn*, B. *čextān* (Orm. L. *češtan*). — Acc. to Prof. Andreas < *Caštana*, name — or title? — of the renowned Kshatrapa. The orig. Ir. form must have been something like **čarštana-*.

Waz. *cōvda* 'nook under, overhanging rocks, cave'. Cf. Orm. K. *čīw*, pl. *čīwī* f. 'a hollow or cave in a precipice', Prs. *čafīta* 'curved, bent, a vaulted roof'. — Prob. < **časti-*, which, if related to Gr. *κάμπτω* 'to bend' etc., must have been infl. by verbal forms with palatal (cf. e. g. Skr. *hati-*). — Ir. *č* becomes Orm. *c*; but *č* is poss. found before *i*, cf. Orm. K. *exat* 'fattened', L. *čixať*, K. *cōm* 'eye', L. *cīm* and *čīm*. Cf. also K. *cān* 'year', L. *čān*. But it is also poss. to derive the Orm. word from **kafti-*, cf. *čīw*, pl. *čīaī* f. 'house' < **kati*. *cwab* m. 'longing, eagerness, mania, passion' < **čaupa-*, cf. Skr. *kopa-* 'irritation, passion', Lat. *cupio*, poss. also Shgh. *kīvōd-* 'to call, demand' < **kusta-*, W. Oss. *kōwun* 'to pray'.

cōwrai 'provisions for a journey', v. s. v. *šwəl*.

cwurlai 'chisel, gimlet', Waz. *cwalai* 'burglar's jemmy'. — Etym. unknown.

caxa, jaxa 'near, with'. Km. *ska*. Cf. Bal. *čaxa*. Darm. LVIII < **az-xwā*'.

Not prob., as *xwā* 'side' would retain its *xw*. But the word may contain *hača*.

cxēdol 'to creep'. — Etym. unknown.

C.

čā obl. of *cōk*, q. v.

či, če 'that' (conj.). Not identical with Prs. *či* 'what' = Psht. *čo*, nor genuine Psht. < **kahya* (cf. s. v. *cōk*), but prob. borr. from Prs. *či* with change of meaning. Cf. also Par. *če* 'that' (conj.).

čīya 'noise, outcry'. — Etym. unknown.

čuyai 'blinkard', *čūyai* 'hump-backed'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *čōla* 'lane, ward', v. *kōlai*.

čana 'back-wall of a house'. — Etym. unknown.

čanyōl 'betrothed', B. *čēnyōl*, < **kanya-kāta-* 'desiring a girl', or 'desired by^o', cf. Av. **kāta-* 'desired', *kainī-* etc., 'girl', Prs. *kamīz*, Kurd. *kānī*, *kēmī*, Zaza *kéina*, Oss. *kīnj*, *čīnj* 'bride'; Par. *kaštē* 'girl' < **kaništā-*? — *čanyāla* f. is formed from the m. — Prs. *kanyāl*, *kangāla* 'whoremonger', *kanyāla* 'whore' are prob. also compounded with *kainī-*; but with *-yāla* cf. *buz-yāla* etc. (cf. GrIrPh. I, 2, 69). Par. *kenyāla* 'bride, betrothed' is borr. from Prs., cf. *kanyāla* in the sense of 'matrimonial suit'.

(21.) *čār* f. 'work', acc. to G. 'eastern Psht.' = 'western' *kār*. — But Waz. also *čār*. — *kār* is borr. from Prs., *čār* is genuine, cf. Av. *kairyā-*, Sak. *kīra-*, Par. *kēr*. Prob. the original form was **kārī-*, cf. Skr. *kārī-* f. 'action' (Pāṇ. III, 3, 110). *kāryā-* could not lose the final syllable (cf. s. v. *lār*). Reg. č- cf. *čāra*.

22. *čīrg* 'cock'. G. compares Prs. *karg*, Av. *kahrkatās-*, Skr. *kykavāku-* etc. — *čīrg* < **kṛkya-*, cf. Orm. L. *kirzī*, Minj. *kṛiyā* 'hen' (Gauth. MSL. XIX, 147 < **kṛgya-*), Shgh. *čuš* m., *čaš* f., but Wkh. *kurk*, Par. *kury*. — Cf. also Gr. *κέρκως* 'cock'.

čarta 'where' < **kari-štā*, **kari* is formed on the analogy of *upari* etc., v. *byarta*.

21. *čāra* 'knife', acc. to G. an 'eastern' form of **kāra*. — All. diall. seem to have č-: Waz. *čōrə*, M. *čārə*, M. 3 *čāra*, Khl. *čāra*, H. *čārə* 'small knife', *čāra* 'large knife'. — There is no spontaneous transition of *k* > č in E. (or N.) Psht., but *k-* becomes č before *i, y* (also heterosyllabic). *čāra* < **kartyā-*, cf. Orm. L. *kālī*, Kurd. *kēr*, Sangl. *kir*, Wkh. *kōš* (*rt* remains, but **rti* > č), Sar. *čoy* (Bell.), Bal. *kārč* (č < *ti*, cf. *granc* 'knot'), Shgh. *kārč* ('steel', borr. on acc. of *k-*), Skr. *kṛfti-kā-*, Lhd. *kātī* etc. — This palatalization of *k-* is found in most of the words in č- given here. In *kāšor* 'younger', and poss. *kašap* 'tortoise', the change of *s* > č has exhausted the palatalizing force of the *y*. Cf. also *lyār* = *lār* 'road', *myāšt* 'month'.

In Shgh. (and Sar.) *k*, *g*, *x* become *č*, *š*, *š* before all vowels but *u* (and *ū*, *ö* < *au*). E. g. *čōn* 'deaf', *čuš* 'cock', *čədām* 'who', *čīd* 'house', *čes-* 'to see', *čān-* 'to dig', *čaš-* 'to draw', *čērij* 'ploughing, field', *ščend-* 'to break', *čūšč* 'barley' (Minj. *kāšk*, Prs. *kaškīn* 'barley-bread'), *čār* 'man, husband' (v. s. v. *kōr*), *čūd* 'made'; *čīr* 'stone', *žēndam* 'wheat', *žāw* 'cow', *žā-yaθ* 'cow's dung' (< **gāu-*, but Sar. *yau* 'cow' < **γō* < **gau-*), *ženek* 'woman' (also *š-*); *šānd-* 'to laugh', *širbīj* 'frog', *viēš* 'root', *šāf* 'drivel, slaver' (but *xīf* 'scum' Iw.?). But *kud* 'dog', *kēnam* 'I do' (**kru-* became **kun-* before the palatalization had taken place, but in **kṛt-* > *čūd* **ṛ* remained longer, v. s. v. *rištūnai*), *kīvd-* 'to call, demand' (cf. Oss. *kūvijn* 'to pray', v. s. v. *cwab*), *kīmb* 'stone' (Skr. *kumba-*?), *kōr* 'blind', *kār* 'work' are Iw.s); *yūnīj* 'hair', *γōž* 'ear', *ye-čīd* 'cow-shed' (< **gu-*), *yaθ* 'dung'; *xe* 'self', *xedārj* 'mill', *xār-* 'to eat', *yax* 'sister'.

The palatalization in Shgh. is in its nature quite different from that which takes place in Psht.

M. *češān* 'young he-goat'. — Etym. unknown.

čīt 'flat, pressed'. — Etym. unknown.

čāwd m. 'split, crack, fissure', *čāwdal* 'to burst', *čāwul* tr. 'to split, break up'. Cf. Prs. *šikāftan* 'to break, split', Phl. *škāft* (v. Horn, 787). — *č-* < *šk-*.

D.

23. *da* 'genitive prefix', also *də*. Darm. < **hača*, Fr. Müller and G. < Anc. Prs. *tya-* (relative pron.). — But the employment of *da*—*na* for the abl., and the comparison with Orm. *ta* (*tar* before personal pron.) 'id.' render it prob. that *da* is a proclitic, weakened form of *tar* 'from', cf. *j-*, *s-* < **hača* in *jmā* 'my', *stā* 'thy'. Cf. also Minj. *də-wālān* 'behind', *də-tāwasta* 'below' (*də-* does certainly not represent the enclitic Av. *-da*, Gr. *-δε*, as proposed by Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 146, cf. s. v. *la*). Sonorization of initial *p-*, *t-* is found in several cases in Psht. — If the *izāfat*, which is not known from other E. Ir. dialects (in Par. it is certainly borr. from Prs.), is found in Psht., it must be in the *e* of several dialects (e. g. Afr. *emā* = *jmā*). But *e* is used for the abl. also, e. g. Afr. *e dēw na* 'from the demon', Kh. *e yar na* 'from the mountain', Nz. *e Laymān na*, Waz. *e* (*də*) *nmma* 'from within', *e wōrčanē*, *də wə* 'outside'. — Occasionally we find the genitive without any particle, e. g. in Kh. and B., but also Khl. *mālōk kōr ta* 'to the malik's house'.

dā 'this' (adj.), *dai* (subst.), G. < *tya-* — But this purely Anc. Prs. stem is used as a relative. — *dā* < Av. *ta-*, which is frequently used as a proximate demonstr. pron., while the cases formed from *ha-* are employed only sporadically in this way (v. AirWb. 613

and 1718). — With *dā* cf. Anaraki *di mer* = *mā mārd* (Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 417); *da-ya* 'this', v. *ha-ya*.

dai 'he is', *dī* 'they are'. Cf. s. v. *yām*.

24. *dē*, *di* 'pron. encl. 2 sg.', G. < Av. *te*. — Note the employment as *dativus ethicus*: *haya de rā-śi* = *prēṣda či rā-śi* 'let him come'; *warta wu wāya či kitāb de rā-wrī* 'tell him to bring the book'; and, nearly without any reference to the 2 sg.: *haya de kār wu kri* 'he should do the work'. — In Orm. this is carried still further, and *di*, *da*, with a verb substantive, indicate existence: K. *di byōk* (L. *da būk*) 'there was', *di hin* 'they are here', originally 'there was for thee' etc. Grierson (LSI. X, 208 f.) considers *di* to be used as an enclitic pron. for the 1 pers. also; but this is scarcely the case; *di hā* does not simply signify 'he is with me', but denotes existence 'with the idea of presence superadded', i. e. with reference to the person spoken to. — As enclitic pron. 2 sg. Orm. has *-(a)t*.

329. *dōe* 'custom', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dād* (later loan-words are *dōd*, *dād*). — Poss. *dōe* is genuine, **đāđ* being dissimilated into **dāđ* > **dā-*, cf. Minj. imperative *dal* 'give' < **dađ* < *đađa*, and Psht. *hād* 'seen' < **đid* < **điđ*.

dōbai 'summer', v. s. v. *tōd*.

dōlē 'here, hither', Waz. *dēlē*, *dōlē*, *dilē*, Z. *dēla*. — Prob. the Z. form is the orig., and *-la* represents the ancient adverb. suff., e. g. in Av. *ida* 'here'. 'Here' is gen. *delta*, Afr. *dēlta* etc., Waz. *dēlata*, *dōlata* with affixed *-ta*, v. s. v. *byarta*. — Correspondingly we find *halē* 'here, hither' (Rav., Bell.), but Z. *ēlē* 'thither', Waz. *wōlē*; *halta* 'there', Waz. *wōlata*, *wōrata*, Khl., H., Km., etc. *alta*, Z. *ēlta*, M. 2 *walta*, Khl. *hayalta*; *hala* 'then', Waz. *wōlē*, H. *hāla*, A.J. *hāla*. Cf. also *hūrē* 'there', *hōr-ta* 'thither' < Av. *avađra* 'illic'? If *war²* (q. v.) is derived from *avađra*, we must assume that *avađra* resulted in **ōr-*, but the proclitic *avāđra* in *war*.

dūna 'bonfire', v. s. v. *tōd*.

328. *dund* 'haze, mist, smoke', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dūd* 'smoke'. — Borr. from Lhd. *dhundh* 'haze'.

27. *drē* '3', G. < Av. *đrāyō*. — Afr., Pur. *drēi*, Shirani *drēi* (LSI. X, 112). — *dyārlas* '13' < **draylas* < **đrayōdasa*. — *dərbalāt* 'tripod, fireplace' < **dri-*, **đri-pād-*, cf. Sak. *djd[dil]ya*. 'third' < **dird-* < **đrit-* — Does Waz. *drabla* (**đrōbla*) 'cake of cow-dung' originally mean 'fireplace, tripod'? Cf. Sar. *dildung* 'a kind of coarse grass, the dry roots of which supply the only fuel of these regions' (Stein, Sandburied Ruins of Khotan, 59) = Wkh. *dildong* 'fireplace' < Prs. *dēgdān*. — *tēr* in *tēr sū* '300' (which I never heard), is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trē sēe*.

dar 'adverbial pron. 2. pers. sg. and pl.', Afr. etc. *dēr*. Acc. to Darm. (LXXXII) < **tađra-*. — Better < **tađra*, cf. *rā* and *war*. A sema-

siological parallel to *rā* and *dar* is found in Italian *ci* (< *ecce hic*) and *vi* (< *ibi*) used as pronouns for the 1. and 2. pers. pl. Cf. Orm. K. *dal*, L. *dār* (cf. Report, 35).

drabəl 1) 'to shake, press down', 2) to fall in (as a house), break down', *drabat* 'crash', Waz. *drab(mw)əl* 'to beat, thump', *drabēdəl* 'throb, palpitate'. The Waz. word lends itself to comparison with Skr. *trpra-*, *trpala-* 'moving, unsteady', Lat. *trepidus*, Slav. *trepati* 'to palpitate'. — But with *drabəl* 1) and 2) cf. Lhd. *dabəŋ* 'to be pressed down', *dibəŋ* 'to fall in' (as a grave), *dabāwan* 'to depress, subdue', Hind. *dabnā* 'to fall, sink', Si. *dabəŋ* 'to press down' etc. Mod. Ind. *dabb-* etc. may be derived from **darb-*, > **drabb-*, which seems to be the source of at least some of the Psht. forms. Cf. also Bal. *drap* 'terrified'.

darēdəl, *wu-drēdəl* 'to stand up, stand erect', *darawul* 'to cause to stay', Waz. *darēdəl*, Khl. *wudrēdəl*, *wiudrēgəm*, and gen., Afr., Ghilz. etc. with *wu-*. Cf. Orm. L. *darōk* 'standing', Par. *dhar-* 'to stay, keep one's self', *dharēw-* 'to guard'. Evidently bor. from Ind.; but Lhd. *dharəŋ* etc. means 'to put, place, keep'. Only Kshm. *darun* 'to become firm, stand steady' agrees with the Ir. words.

darōy 'lie' is bor. from Prs. But Afr., Waz. *darwēy*, *darwēy* may be genuine < **drway*. (*a* > *ē* frequently in these dialects). Cf. however, *lōba* and *twat*.

daryal 'liar' < **drəgad-* < **druywata-*, cf. Av. *drəgvant-*?

28. *drūmēdəl* 'to go'. Acc. to G. based on a noun formed from *√drā-*. — Cf. also Skr. *dram-* 'to run'. Or, is it poss. that **ati-rām-* (Sak. *trām-* 'to go'), with early contraction of *i*, could result in Psht. *drūm-*?

drūnd, f. *drana* 'heavy'. Cf. Waz. *armōnd*, *darmōnd* < *armān*, *darmān*. **drāna-* rhymes with **grāna-*, Prs. *girān*, Soghd. *yr'n*; but assimilation **grūnd* > *drūnd* is not probable. — Influenced by Av. *θrafəða-* 'satisfied, full of' (**θranfəða-* > **drānvd* > *drūnd*?)?

26. *drast* 'all, complete', G. < Av. **druva-asti-*, cf. Prs. *durust*. — Gen. *drəst*, Waz. *drəsta*. Prob. bor. from Prs.

25. *dērš* '30', G. < **drēš(l)* < Av. *θrisata-*. — Better < **θrisat-*. Cf. Sak. *dīrsi*. — Pur. *dērs*, Kākaṛī *dars*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *ärtin*.

daršal f. 'frame of a door', Khl. *dūršəl*. Connected with Lhd. *darsāl* f. 'id', cf. Pash. *duršai*, Waigeli (Lumsden) *dursháhi*; but the details are uncertain.

drūza 'stubble'. — Etym. unknown.

330. *dara* 'a split, crack, wood split for firewood', acc. to G. either < **han-darata-*, or bor. from Prs. *darra*. — In the latter case *r* remains unexplained.

dārəl 'to bite'. Horn (562) compares Prs. *darrīdan* 'to lacerate'. — But *d-* would be irregular, and the forms *dahṛəl*, *dharəl* show that the

word is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *ddārhan* etc. — Dissim. of cerebrals as in *gidar* 'jackal' < Ind. *gidār*.

29. *dwa*, f. *dwē* '2', G. < Av. *dva*. — Shirani *dba* (LSI. X, 112), gen. *dwā*, *duʷā* (with secondary *u*). — **duwā* > **δuwā* became **δwā* when **dwitya-* 'second' had started changing towards **βiδ*, and **dwar-* 'door' had become *war*. This secondary group **δw* did not become **lw-*, but was differentiated into *dw-*. If, at the time when *δ* became *l*, *δuwā* had still been pronounced, the result would have been Psht. **kwa* (cf. Minj. *bw*), and if, on the other hand, *duw-* had coalesced with ancient *dw-*, we should have got **wa*. — *dwi-* prob. in the first instance became *diēi-*, and further *zi-* in Sak. (*śitā-* 'second'), but *b-* in Psht. — In Av. also the opposition between *bitya-*, *daibitya-*, *bi-*, *zbiš-*, *daibiš-* etc. and *dva-*, *dvar-*, *dvaēśah-* etc. is due neither to imperfect notation, nor to mixing of dialects, nor to the number of syllables (Meillet, JA. 1920, 197), but to the character of the following vowel. The Av. orthography is of course not consistent on this point; but the main principle seems to be clear. — The development in Psht. may tentatively be illustrated thus:

* <i>dwi-</i>	> * <i>diwi-</i>	> * <i>dbi-</i> (?)	> * <i>bi-</i>	> <i>bz</i> l 'second'
* <i>dwa-</i>	> * <i>δβa-</i>		> * <i>βa-</i>	> <i>war</i> 'door'
* <i>ba-</i>	> * <i>βa-</i>		> * <i>βa-</i>	> <i>wand</i> 'dyke'
* <i>wa-</i>	> * <i>wa-</i>		> * <i>wa-</i>	> <i>wana</i> 'tree'
* <i>duwa-</i>	> * <i>δwā-</i>		> * <i>dwa-</i>	> <i>dwa</i> 'two'
* <i>aδ-wa</i>	> * <i>ad-wa</i>		> * <i>al-wa</i>	> <i>call(w)ōr</i> 'four'
* <i>da-</i>	> * <i>δa-</i>		> * <i>la-</i>	> <i>las</i> 'ten'
* <i>dau-</i>	> * <i>δau-</i>		> * <i>lō-</i>	> <i>lwašz</i> l 'to milk'

dwalas, *dwālas* '12' is a modern compound, just as *yaulas*; but *d(w)ōlas* is derived directly from *dwādasa-*.

dōzax 'hell' is a modern Iw. from Prs. But *dōžax*, *dōyaš* (in Fawā'īd uš- Šari'ah) is older (Hübschmann, ad 581). — With *dōyaš* cf. the development of Shgh. *šaynī* > *xəžnī*.

G.

30. *gabīna* 'honey', G. < **ngabīna* = Prs. *angubīn*. — H., M. *gabīn*, Ga. *gabīn*, B. *agbēn*; Khl. *gabīna* 'hive'. Psht. *b* points to *p*, cf. Av. *paēnaēna-* 'consisting of honey', Phl. *angupēn*, Orm. *pīn* 'honey', Prs. *Pinavand* (?) 'n. of village' (38° 8' — 52° 4'). — But Bal. *bēnay* 'honey', 'bee', Pash. Iw. *b̥ēn* 'honey'.

Gōmal n. of a river, Skr. *Gomati*. Borr. before intervoc. *t* was elided in Ind. and became *l* in Psht.

33. *gōrl* 'to see', G. < Si. *gōrāṇ* 'to research for', Darm. < **ni-kar-*, cf. Prs. *nigirīdan* 'to look at'. — The Si. word does not suit in

its meaning (*gōrōl* = 'to look at'), and *ni-kar-* could not result in *gōr-*. But cf. Prs. *angārdan*, W. Oss. *anjalun* 'to believe, suppose', Psht. Iw. *angērōl* 'to think, imagine', Arm. Iw. *angarem* 'to consider' (Horn 123).

grut m. 'space between thumb and first finger', B. *guret*, Waz. *gurat*. < **anguri-šta-*, cf. Oss. *ayulje* 'singer'. — Waz. *gurmat* m. 'blow with closed hands (thumb leading)' < **anguri-mušti-*? — *mangul* f. 'the five fingers, the hand including the five fingers' < **ham-anguli-*? In that case **anguli-* must be an old Ind. Iw. on account of the *l*. But also Mazand. *engel*, Wkh. *yāngl* 'finger' etc.

31. *grēwa*, *graiwa* 'collar bone, collar'. G. compares Prs. *girē*, Av., Skr. *grīvā-*. — *grēwa*, Waz. *grēvyē* < **graiw-*, just as *girē*. Cf. Skr. *graiva-* 'necklace'.

33¹. *gar-ang* 'abyss, gulf, cavity'. G. compares Av. *gorəda-* 'cave', but objects to Psht. *g-*. — Dames compares Bal. *gar* 'precipice, sudden descent, chasm'. — Waz. *garang* means 'impassable place in the bed of a ravine'. Prob. bor. from Ind., cf. Panj. *garhā* 'pit, cavern, any deep place, chasm, abyss', Lhd. *gark* 'ravine formed by water'.

32. *gūta* 'finger, toe', G. < Av. *angušta-*. — Afr. *gwāta*, B. *gwāta* etc. with secondary *w* after *g*. Note Waz. *guta*, but *gutyē* (Afr. *gwūtē*) 'ring' < **anguštyā-*. — Makrani Bal. *gutā* (LSI. X, 381) Iw.? But also Bal. *it* 'brick', *phut* 'back' with *t* < *št*.

gwāš m. 'peace, negotiation, settlement', Waz. *gwōš*, < **hangauštra-*? *gawazn* 'elk'. Borr. from Prs. *gawazn* < Av. *gavasna-* 'n. of an animal', E. Oss. *gvazn* 'stag', Soghd. *γwəzən*.

gaš 'hybrid, piebald', v. *āγašəl*.

Γ.

47. *γō* 'copulation', *γōwul*, *γāyəm* 'to copulate'. G. compares Prs. *gādan*. — Also Soghd. *āγāy-*, Par. *gēh-*. With **gāy-*, cf. Gr. *βινέω*, Indo-Eur. *γένει-*, Skr. perf. *ji-gāya* from *jyā-* 'to overpower', Kati *šiē-* 'coire'.

yuckai 'bull, bullock'. In Afr. said to denote also 'calf'. Prob. bor. from Orm. K. *γwac*, L. *yuskak* 'calf', Par. *γasō* 'calf' < **watsa-*. Note Orm. preservation of *ts* as *c*.

35. *γal* 'thief', G. < Av. *gada-*. — Corr. *γal*, pl. *γlō*, Khl. pl. obl. *γlō* and *γlānō*, Afr. also pl. *γlāna*, H. *γalāgor*, Orm. L. Iw. *γlī*. — It is poss. that forms like *γlō* represent not only a genitive in *-ām*, but also a case in *-b-* (-*ō* < *-aw) like the obl. pl. in Wkh., Minj., Yd. and Sak. — Cf. Wkh. *γnōd* 'thief', Soghd. *γd-* 'to steal'. — H. Vogt compares Gr. *χαρδάρω*, Lith. *gōdas* 'greed' etc., poss. also Old Irish *gataim* 'I take away, steal' (cf. Walde s. v. *prehendo*).

44. *yul* 'excrement', G. < Av. *gūθa-*. — Also Waz. *yul*. — Cf. Shgh. *raθ*, Yaghn. *yūt* etc.

34. *yalai* 'gone', *rā-yalai* 'come', *rā-yā* 'he came', G. < **gata-ka-*, **gata-*. Cf. e. g. Par. *āyēm* 'I came', Orm. K. *ayōk* 'to adjoin, reach', Minj. *ayai* etc.

yalai 'silent, hidden'. — Derived from *yal*?

42. *yālai* 'place', G. < Av. *gātu-*. — *ā* becomes *ā* in nouns in *-ai* (*stōrai*, *ōsai*, *kūmai*), and the regular outcome of **gātu-ka-* is *yōlai* 'court-yard'. Cf. also *dar-yōl* 'gap in the bank of a water-course' < **antar-g*°, *yōl* 'corps, gang, flock' (?). — *-yālai* is the compound form, cf. *ōr-yālai* 'fireplace', *sō-yālai* 'a hare's burrow'. — Is Prs. *yāl* 'latibulum ferae ut vulpis' an E. Ir. dialect form?

43. *yēlē* f. pl. 'flocks', G. < Av. *gaēθā-* 'possessions'. — Waz. *yyēla*. — Cf. Bal. *yēdiya* 'people'.

yulēdəl 'to be deceived', *yulat* 'cheating'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *gudh-* 'to play?'

ylawza 'honey-bee'. — Etym. unknown. — < **gu-dabzā-*, Skr. *dabh-* 'to hurt'?

yamai, Waz. *yalmai* 'the stone of a ring on which the device or name is cut, gem'. — The similarity with Lat. *gemma* is striking; but the word is not found in Prs., and it is difficult to imagine how the Lat. word should have reached Psht. Shina-Kohistani *gāmāi* f. 'stone in a ring' is borr. from Psht.

yumba 'tumor, swelling'. Cf. Prs. *gumbad*, *gumbað* 'dome' etc. borr. in Lhd. *gōmbaṭ* etc. 'bullock's hump'. — Cf. Lit. *gum̄bas* 'tumor, swelling, clod', Old Slav. *gōba* 'mushroom', Serb *gūba* 'eruption, rash' (*g* < **u + n?*, Meillet, Le Slave Commun, 58).

yana m. 'thorny branch, bramble'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *ghana-* 'a compact mass, a club' etc., also 'a kind of creeper'.

46. *yūna* 'hair (of the body), pore, colour (of the skin)', G. < Av. *gaona-* 'hair, colour of hair'. — Orig. 'cow's hair'? — Cf. Par. *yūnō* 'hair' etc. — *zaryūn* 'green' > Orm. *razyūn*, cf. Sak. *ysaragūna-*, 'of golden hue', Prs. *zaryūn*, Soghd. *zaryōnč* 'greens'.

yūnde 'alike, similar', Orm. K. *yōndak*, remind of Khow. *yōn* 'like, just as' (borr. from Ir., cf. Soghd. *yōn* 'manner, kind', Prs. *čūn* 'as' < *či-gūn*); but it is difficult to account for the *nd*. Cf. however *drūnd*. — *yūndai* 'a bag of goats' hair', cf. Sar. *yaun* 'coarse sack', but also Lhd. *gūdā* 'bag'. Skr. *gōṇi-* 'bag of cow's fell', Pash. *gōṇi* 'camel-bag' is borr. into Waz. *gōnai*, *gīnai* 'hempen sack'. (Cf. Charpentier, MO. 18,33).

45. *yund-*, v. *ayustəl*.

yandal f. 'bud, sprout (esp. of the mustard plant)'. Borr. from Panj., Lhd. *gandal* 'id'. Note Psht. *y-*.

36. *yandal* 'to dislike', G. compares Anc. Prs. *gasta-* 'bad, hateful', Bal. *gandag* 'bad'. — Not to be separated from Prs. *gand* 'stench' etc. Cf. also. Chr. Soghd. *yanṭaq* 'bad'. — Trinkler (Quer durch Afghanistan, p. 154) mentions the village *Ghandak* n. of Bamian, in a region rich in sulphurous, reeking coal-beds. The *gh-* (=γ) points to an E. Ir. dialect formerly spoken here. — Prs. *yunda* 'stink' is prob. a dial. form, and Orm. *yanj* 'bad' must be borr. (cf. s. v. *āyustəl*).

332. *yanom* 'wheat', G. compares Prs. *gandum*, etc. — As *nd*, *nt* become Psht. *nd*, it must be an old Iw., cf. Orm., Par. *ganum*. — Bal. *gandīm* < **gandūma-*, Yd. *yadum* < **ganduma-*, but Av. *gantuma-*, Soghd., Yaghn. *yantum*. — Is Brahui *xolum* < **yolum* (γ > x, Bray, § 18) borr. from some Ir. dial., cf. Skr. *godhūma*?
yānd 'round, globular', *yānda* 'a round piece of leaven, a large round stone', *yāndārāi* 'tumor, bump'. Cf. Prs. *gunda* 'ball of leaven', *gund* 'testicles', Arm. Iw. *gund* 'ball', *gndak* 'ball, lump', Av. *gundā-* 'ball of dough'. The specialized sense: 'ball of leaven' and the γ prove the connexion with the other Ir. words in spite of Psht. *nd*. Cf. *sarbānde*, *sarbānde*, *sarwānde* 'rope for fastening yoke to plough', *lawand*, *lawānd* 'adventurer' < Prs. *lawand* with *nd* under Ind. influence. — Cf. Goth. *gunds* 'tumor' (Trautmann, ZfdtWtf. 7, 268). But Kati *guṇu* 'ball'?

yana 'spider', B. *yāṇi* 'large spider', M. *yāṇiyē*. — Etym. unknown.

334. *yēn*, *yīn* 'membrum virile'. G. = Prs. *kēr*? — H. *yēn*, M., Khl. *yīn*, Waz. *yūn*, Orm. L. Iw. *yēnd*. — < **gršna-*, cf. Skr. *ghṛṣ-* 'to rub'. — But Shgh. *yārīn* 'scrotum' < **grain-*.

37. *yār* m., pl. *yāna* 'mountain', G. < Av. *gairi-* — Orm. K. *grī*, L. *gīrī* 'mountain', but Par. *gir* 'stone', and thus most E. Ir. dial.
yara 'podex'. — *yār* m. 'fart'. — Cf. Skr. *ghrā-* 'to smell', poss. Lat. *suffrāgines* etc. (v. Walde s. v. *brāca*)?

38. *yārai* 'windpipe, throat', G. < Av. *garah-*, Skr. *gala-*. — B. *yārānda* 'Adam's apple'. Cf. s. v. *yāra*.
yārai 'glutton', v. *nyārdəl*.

yār m. 'leap, jump'. — Etym. unknown.

yār m. 'goitre'. — Etym. unknown.

39. *yārēdəl* 'to chatter', G. < Skr. *grī-* 'to call out'. — Cf. *yārā* 'thundering', *bayāra* 'scream' < **upa-gō*. — Orm. Iw. *yiryēk* 'to roar' (Grierson). Cf. *žārəl* and Par. *jar-* 'to say'.

41. *yārma*, *yārmə* 'noon, heat', G. < Av. *garəma-*. — In some dial. *yārma* means 'sun', and *mwar* is rarely used, e. g. Ms. *yurmā*, B. 1 *yarmō*, M. 2 *yārmā*. — Cf. also, with γ, Prs. (dial.) *yārm* 'anger'.
yār-nīkə 'great-grandfather', Khl. *yār-*, B. *yāwar*, Waz. *yāwar-* < Av. *gouru-*, Skr. *guru-*. Cf. Waig. *gurūwā* 'grandfather', Kalash. 'shah'

girok', 'king', Parsi *gar-šāh* (Tomaschek, Centr. as. St. 759). H. *wur-nikā* < **fra-*, as Lat. *proavus*. — *yara* m. and f. 'proud, haughty' may also be connected with *gouru-*.

yarai 'calf of the leg, coarse bread', *yaraī* 'throat', v. s. v. *yarol*.

46. *yarol*, *yaštol* 'to twist, spin' etc., G. < **garth-* = Skr. *grath-*. — Cf. *yaređol* 'to swerve, deviate', caus. *yarawul*, Afr. *yārawul* 'to throw', Waz. *yaređol* 'to get out of the way', *yārl* 'to roll up', *yarl* 'to spin', *ryaštol* 'to roll down', *nyaštol* 'to wrap up'. — From **yard-* also Orm. *gal'ēk* 'to twist, spin, roll up' (*gist'ēk* 'to turn' < Prs. *gašt-*), Prs. *girih* 'a knot' (dialectic *yilč*). — But in Prs. *gāštan*, *gardiđan* 'to turn' (Phl. *varūtan*, *gartītan*) two roots, **wart-* and **gart-*, have coalesced. This is proved by dialect forms (v. GrIrPh. I, 1, 269) such as Auromani *g'āt-*, Keshe *get-* 'to turn'; Gilaki *gil-*, Kurd *gil*, *gēl*, Prs. *gird* 'around', Prs. (dial. forms) *gāl*, *yāl* 'circumversio', *yarda* 'wheel'. Ishk. *gūl* 'around' (v. Barth., miranMund. VI, 29) must be an early lw. on account of the *g-*; but Zeb. *yešt* 'returned' (LSI. X, 493) is genuine.

As Prs. *rd* can only represent *rt*, while Psht. *r* can be derived from either *rt* or *rθ*, it is poss. that e. g. Psht. *yaređol* contains this root **gart-* 'to turn'; but the phonetical coalescence of the two roots has resulted in a semasiological one.

If *yāra*, Waz. *ywōra* 'neck' (also 'bank of a river'), cf. Prs. *gardan*, Mazand. *gal* 'neck', belong to this Ir. root **gart-*, Skr. *ghāṭā-* 'nape of the neck' shows that the original initial was *gh-*. Cf. also Beng. *ghār* 'hinder part of the neck', Hind. *ghāṭī* 'throat, larynx', Guj. *ghāṭu*, *ghāṭī* 'id.', Lhd. *ghandī* 'Adam's apple' (?), Si. *nirghāṭu* 'wind-pipe, throat' (?), Ashk. *gārūk* 'throat', Kati *gārūk*, Pras. *gax*. — But Waigeli Keg. *kirik* 'neck', Waig. Zhōnjegal *kakerik* 'throat'. Some of these words prob. belong to the group of Av. *gar-*, Oss. *qur*, Skr. *gala-*, Khow. *gol*, Nawar Zutt *gurgi* (?). Bal. *guth* 'neck, throat' also seems to be of Ind. origin.

I never heard Psht. *yaraī* 'throat' (q. v.), but *yaraī*, H. *yārāt* f., Khl. *yārē* m. 'Adam's apple', Ga. *yārātī* f. 'throat', which may also belong to **gart-*. Cf. also Waz. etc. *yāwandai* 'collar for a dog'.

Prs. *gardan* cannot be compared with Soghd. *yrō'k* 'neck', which has ancient *rd* (but v. Meillet, BSL. 23, 100). But Prs. *gālū* 'throat' may contain an ancient **rd* or **r/l*. Also Psht. *yaraī*, Ishk. *yāl* 'throat' (*rol* 'collar', Wkh. *yāray*) may have **rd* (or **rt*). On the other hand *yāl* reminds of Sangl. *yār*, Yd. *yōrdoyoh* 'id'. But in Ishk. and Zeb., and consequently in Sangl. also, **rt* becomes *l*¹,

¹ Barth. (miranMund. VI, 29) considers that **rt* > *l* has passed through *š*, which also becomes *l* in Ishk. (not in Sangl., cf. *yovar* 'ear', Ishk. *yōl*). From phonetical reasons it is more prob. that the intermediate stage was *r*.

and in Yd. we find *r* < **rt*, and *l* < **rd*. — Gauthiot (MSL. 19, 147) unconvincingly compares Yd. *yordoyoh* with Minj. *yoraā* 'neck' < Av. *grīvā-*. — Prob. in many cases words of the types **gar-*, **gard-*, and **gart-* have coalesced and influenced each other, so that it is now impossible in all cases to unravel the original forms of the words found in modern Ir. dialects.

From **gart-* also *yarai* 'coarse bread', Prs. *girda* 'round bread' (Hübschm., ad 901), Ishk. etc. *gāla*, Shgh. *gārda* (both lws). The Kohistani words, Chilis *gōli*, Bashkarik *gyūl*, Torwali *gil* can also be of Ir. origin.

It is doubtful whether Psht. *yarai* 'calf of the leg' (M. *narai* *yarai* 'ankle'), Waz. *yarai* 'upper part of the arm' belong to the same root, (orig. 'globe, ball'?). Cf. Bal. *yurdai* 'calf of the leg', and as lws Psht. *gardai* *kēcāi* 'thigh, upper part of the arm', Waz. *gordai* *lō*.

yāra 'neck', v. *yarāl*.

336. *yrambūl*, *yurumbūl* 'to roar, peal, thunder'. Acc. to G. corr. from Prs. *yurumbidān*.

yārand 'loose, lax'. — Prob. partic. of *yaredat* 'to swerve' etc. v. s. v. *yarāl*.

yāwandai 'collar', v. s. v. *yarāl*.

yašō m. 'curry comb for horses. — < **gaisawa-*, cf. Av. *gaesa-* 'curl' etc.? *yāšai* 'arrow', Waz. *yēšai* < **gaiša-*, cf. Lat. (< Gall.) *gaesum* 'iron javelin', Old Norw. *geirr* 'javelin', etc. — Gen. these words are compared with Skr. *heti-* 'javelin' (v. s. v. *zēlai*), *heṣas-* 'javelin' (not 'heṣa-*h*', Walde), *hi-* 'to send forth, cast, shoot'. *heṣas-* is a word of very uncertain meaning. — *hi-* is gen. derived from *ghi-*, but cf. perf. *jighāya*, desider. *jighīṣati*, intens. *jaḡīyate*. It is very doubtful, whether Av. *zaēna-* 'arms' (not only 'missiles'), *zāya-* 'implement' are connected with *hi-*. If this root has orig. palatal, I think it is better to compare *gaesum* etc. with the exactly corresponding *yāšai*. Regarding **aiš* cf. Geiger § 6, 3, and s. v. *maš*.

48. *yōšāk*, *yōšōe* 'dung of cows'. G. compares Skr. *śakṛt-*, Prs. *sargīn*, Bal. *sayan* (to which may be added Wkh. *sigin*, Orm. **skan*, Par. *sayōn*). — Waz. *yūšāya* pl., H. *yūšān* 'fresh cow's dung', *yūšōka* 'cow's dung used as fuel'. Cf. Prs. dial. *yōšā(i)*, *yōšād*, *yūš*. — But Psht. *ś* cannot, except when palatalized, represent Ir. *s*, nor can the Psht. final be derived from *-kr-*, *-kn-* etc. Prob. *-śāk* etc. belongs to the root **śā(y)-*, found in Av. *fra-śāmna-* 'stooling', *śāman-* 'faeces' (with *ś* < *čy*?).

333. *yāš* 'tooth'. G. compares Wkh. *yaš* 'mouth', Prs. *gāz* 'thongs, teeth' (v. s. v. *āyeai*). — The first comparison may be corr. — *yāš*, and Orm. K. *gas*, L. *giši* pl., < **gastrā-* < Av. *gah-*, Skr. *ghas-* 'to devour, eat', cf. Av. *vāstra-* 'mouth', Skr. *damṣṭra-* 'tooth, fang'. —

Many old words denoting parts of the body, such as lip, mouth, tooth, nose, eye have been replaced in Psht. by new, more expressive terms.

yōṣt 'millet', Orm. K. Iw. *ywaṣt*, v. s. v. *āyaṣt*.

yōṣtal, *ywāṛam* 'to wish', Lor. *ywōṣtal*, AJ. *yuṣtal*, Waz. *ywuṣtal*. — Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *gṛdh-* 'to desire', not prob., **yār-* > *ywār-* might be poss., but *yōṣt* scarcely < **grst-*.

yaw 'noise, brawl'. — Poss. genuine, cf. Av. *gav-* 'shouting', not bor. from Prs. *yau*, *yēw* 'clamour, noise'.

50. *ywā* 'cow', G. < Av. *gav-*. — H. *ywā* f., pl. *ywāt*; *ywai* m., pl. *ywayān*; B. *ywā*, *ywayānē*; *ywayā*, *ywayān*, Ga. *ywā*, *ywāgānē*; *ywāyā*, *ywāyān*; M. I. *yā*, *yāyānē*; *ywāyāi*, *yāyāi*, Km. *ywā*, *ywā*; ?, *ywāyān*, Khl. *ywā*, *ywā*; *ywē*, ?. — The weak stem is found in *yū-mašā* 'mosquito', *yū-lānja* 'udder', *yū-śāya* 'dung' (cf. Ishk. *yū-dārga* 'id.'), *yū-jal* 'cow-pen', H. *ywojal* (v. s. v. *kəlai*). — In *yo-bal* 'threshing' < **gau-pad-* (Darm., CXLV) *yō* < **gā*.

ywara 'chosen, selected. — Connexion with Prs. *gōhar* 'gem, essence' etc. not prob.

ywər 'fat', *ywərī* 'clarified butter, ghee', Afr. *yərī*, B. *yurī*, Waz. *yōrī*. Darm. compares Skr. *ghṛta-* 'clarified butter'. Uncertain on acc. of the *w*.

ywəredəl 'to open, spread, germinate'. — Etym. unknown.

338. *ywaṣa* 'meat'. Acc. to G. genuine = Prs. *gōṣt*. — § cannot be derived from **śt*. Either an ancient Iw., cf. Minj., Par., Tajiki *yūš*, or < **gauṣtra-*. Orm. *gāk* also is related to, but not identical with *gōṣt*.

49. *ywaž* 'ear', G. < Av. *gaoša-*. — Afr. etc. *ywēg*, Kh., Waz. etc. *ywēš*. — Cf. *dar(y)waž* 'marks in the ears of cattle', *barywažai* (also *baryōtai*) 'earring', *ywaž(ai)* 'horn of a bow', Waz. *yēžai* 'exterior corner' (*gōša* 'corner' is Prs. Iw.). — Kandahari *ywaž* 'noise' (LSI. X, 107) is suspect, 'prob. we must read *yāž*'. But acc. to Justi we still have Ir. **gauša-* in the sense of 'noise' in the name '*Paθáyōšoš*' in an inscr. from Olbia.

337. *yyara* 'wild ass'. Acc. to Darm. < Skr. *gāurā-*, cf. Prs. *gōr* 'wild ass'. — Gen. *au* becomes *ē* through 'i-Umlaut'; but perhaps *ān* results in *ya*, *yyara* < **gāurī-+ā?* A derivation from **garyā-* 'mountain-(ass)' is not prob.

yōz m. 'fat of the kidneys'. — Etym. unknown.

yazēdəl 'to lie down, stretch out'. — Etym. unknown.

335. *yēš* f. 'embrace', *yūzai* 'embrace, bosom'. — G. compares Prs. *āyōš* 'id'. — This is poss., if we derive *yēš*, Afr. *ywēyēg*, Waz. *yyēš*, < **gauši-*. If *gūzai* is related to this word, the root must be Av. *gaoš-* 'to hide, cover' (cf. Skr. *upā-guh-* 'to embrace'), and **ś* be derived from *z+s*.

H.

55. *hā, hōya* 'egg', G. compares Prs. *xāya* etc. — H., Khl. *agāi*, Afr. *hā*, B. *wōya*, Waz. *yōwya*, with preservation of *-wy-*, < **āwyā-* (v. AO. 1, 265). — *hagāi* is formed from *hā* < **āyā-*. — Cf. Sak. loc. *āhya*, Par. *ēx*, Orm. K. *hanwālk*, Kurd. *hilka*, Auromani *hēlā*, Ishk. *akik* etc.

51. *ha-ya* 'he', etc., 'that' (not 'this' as stated by G.), G. < Av. *ha* + **ya* (encl. part.) = Gr. *ye*. — But cf. also Skr. *gha*, e.g. RV. *sá ghā* 'he indeed'. — Khair-ul-B. *hyγ(h)*: **hēya* and *hwy*: **hāwī*, cf. Par. *hawī* 'this', prob. from the stem **hau-*. — Note e. g. Z. *aya*, but *eye*, *oyo*.

53. **hēl* 'ford, dam' (*Hēlmand*), G. < Av. *Haētu-mant-*. — The word is not used in Psht. now. — **haitu-* is the E. Ir. word, cf. Par. *hī*, Oss. *xēd*, Sar. *yeid* 'bridge'; **pytu-*, Prs. *pul* 'bridge' is found only in Shgh. *pūd*, Sar. *paug* 'ford', poss. in Oss, *furd* 'sea' (cf. Old Norw. *fjørðr*).

hēlāi, hīlāi 'duck', H., Khl. *ilāi*, B. *ēlāi*, Waz. *ēlai*. — Borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *hillā-* 'a kind of aquatic bird', Ashk. *salāi* 'duck', Prasun *śelai*. Is Minj. *yelke* 'id.' borr. from Ind.?

halta 'there', v. s. v. *dolē*.

339. *hum-* 'together with', G. compares Av. *ham-*. — *hum*, *-m*, *-m* 'also'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *ham-* and *ham* 'also' < Av. *hama-*, *hamō-*, *hēr* 'forgotten, unremembered', Khl. *hēr*, H., Z., Pur. *r*, *yēr*, K. *ēr*, B. *wēr*, M. *wyēr*, Waz. *vyār* (*wyāra* 'fear'; but Waz. *v-* and *w-* seem to have no separate etymological value). — < **a-wairyā-*, cf. Zaza *vīrā*, Kurd. (Lolo) *bīr* 'forgotten', Prs. *wēr* 'fool'. Av. **vīra-* 'intelligence' (*h-vīra-* 'intelligent'), Prs. *wīr*, *bīr* 'mind, recollection', Gabr. *vīr dārtmūn* 'to remember', *vīr śudmūn* 'to forget'.

hūrē 'there', v. s. v. *dolē*.

52. *hask* 'tall, lofty; above', G. < Av. *uskāt* 'above'. — M. *i askə ša!* = *pōrta ša!* 'rise!', Km. *ā(sh) šā!* 'rise you!', *asha šwala* 'she rose'. — (*h)ask* < **sk* < **uska-* (cf. Soghd. *'sk*', **'sk'*, Gauth., 52), not from the abl. *uskāt*. Cf. *Ask* 'n. of a village near Demavend'. — *učāt* 'high', Z. *wičāt*, might be derived from **usča-šta-*, cf. Av. *usča-* 'above', Wkh. *uč* 'high, above'; but cf. Ind. forms like Lhd. *uccā* 'high, lofty', (no forms with *-t* seem to exist in Ind.). The *u-* also points to borrowing. — When **dīga-* 'long' acquired the meaning of 'late' (v. *lārya*), **bīz-* replaced it in the meaning of 'long' (v. *ūšd*), and was itself in its turn replaced by **uska-*.

J.

58. *j-*, *c-*, *s-* 'of', G. < Av. *hača*. — *jmā* 'my', *jmūš* 'our', *stā* (I never heard *śtā*), 'thy', *stāsu* 'your', *cka*, *jaka* 'therefore' (cf. *laka*), *jabla* 'together' (v. *bal*), Khair-ul-B. *jan-ē* 'from it' (cf. Soghd. *čan* 'from'). —

jmā etc. is used in N. Psht., e. g. H., Khl., Durr K., Nz. etc., *e mā* etc. in most Ghilzai dialects, in B., partly in Afr. and Kh., *də mā* in Afr., Kh. etc., *mā* alone in B. Vulgar orthog. *zəh mā!* — Cf. Kabuli Pers. *az mā* 'my', Minj. *že men* etc. — With *jaka*, *cka* 'therefore', *jaka če* 'because', cf. Minj. *skau-ki* < *hača-ka-. Orig. *jaka če* meant: 'On account of what? Because . . .'. — V. *camlāstj*.

jabəl 'to pound, bruise', Khl. *zabān* 'bruised'. — Etym. unknown.

jabən, pl. *jabən* 'ill-bred, brutish; a clown, fool'. — Etym. unknown.

jbēšəl, *zbēšəl* 'to suck, imbibe, inhale, draw out', Khl. *zbēxəl* 'to squeeze out'. — Etym. unknown. Orm. lw. *zbuš-yēk*.

jaka 'therefore', v. *j-*.

jal 'once, at one time'. — Khl. *yau zal*, M. 3 *yau zālē*. — Etym. unknown.

jēl 'ignorant'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *a-cetas-* 'imprudent' etc.?

jəm 'I go', v. s. v. *šwəl*.

jənē 'some'. — V. s. v. *cō*.

jarēdəl 'to hang, swing', *jwarand* 'hanging'. — Etym. unknown.

J.

(v. also *Z*).

60. *jināi*, *jən*, *jəl* 'young girl', G. < Av. *jaini-* 'woman'. — Rav. *jəl* 'virgin', *jināi* 'girl not yet arrived at puberty', *jinakāi*, *jūna(ka)i* 'young girl', H. *jināi*, *jinekāi*, Khl. *jināi*, *jinakāi*, *jil*, Y. *jināi*, Km. *žinā*, Pur. 1 *jiləi*, Waz. *jilkai*, Tārīx-i-Murāssā *jī*, pl. *jənh*. Cf. also *njal* 'a young woman, damsel', Khl. *injəl* 'a beautiful girl', Nz. *injəlāi*, and pl. *mjāna*? — It is remarkable that in this word we find *j* in nearly all dialects, contrary to the general rule, a circumstance which renders the direct derivation from *jaini-* doubtful. Poss. **čən* < *jaini-* has been influenced by *jən* < **čən* < *kaimi-*. — The forms with *l* I cannot explain, nor *mjāna* (but cf. Anaraki, *enju*, *inju* 'wife, woman', Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 422, Natanzi *enjū* 'wife', Soghd. *inč* 'woman').

jandara v. s. v. *žaranda*.

jār- (in *jār-watəl* 'to return', *jār-yastəl* 'to bring back) 'again, back'. — Etym. unknown. — < **čār-* < **-škār-*? Cf. Tokh. *škār* 'back' (subst.), *škāra* 'back' (adv.)?

K.

62. *kab* m., 'fish'. G. compares Yd. *k'āp* 'fish', Oss. *k'āf* 'salted fish'. — Pl. gen. *kabān*, but Kh-ul-B. *kabūna*, obl. *kabə*. M. sg. *kabə*. — Cf. also Minj. *kāp*, Wkh. *kāp*, Soghd. *kap*, Sak. *kava-*. — Psht. 'kāp' (Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 147) does not exist; but Minj. *kāp* is remarkable on account of the unexpected *p*. — Further etym. unknown.

The similarity with some Caucas. words is prob. accidental: Arch. *xabxi*, Lak. *xxhaba*, Var. *xavš*, Aku. *kavš* (Erckert). — V. also Charp. MO. 18,1 sqq.

kablai 'fawn'. — Etym. unknown.

kāy 'cunning, clever, acute'. — Etym. unknown.

63. *kala* 'once, sometime, ever', G. < Av. *kaθa*. — *hēc kala (na)* 'never', cf. Minj. *oč kəlā*, Yd. *hēč kulāh na* 'never', Minj. *kəlā* 'once'. (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 146).

341. *kəlai* 'village', Darm. < Av. *kata-* 'house', but acc. to G. borr. from Ar. *gal'ah* 'fort, castle'. — BSL. XXV, 65 I have defended Darm.'s derivation. The Ar. word has a rather divergent meaning, and has later been borr. in the form *qałā*, *kalā* etc. 'castle'. The Afghan villages are often built so as to form more or less one house, with a common wall. — Uncertain. — Cf. also Waz. *kōlə* 'family', H. *kālə* 'neighbourhood', Km. *kwālē la* 'home', *pa kwālē kē* 'at home', Km. *ı de kāla na* 'from home' etc. — Also Km. *čāla* 'village lane', Waz. *čōlə*, *čēla* 'lane, ward' < **kātyā-*? *bōrjal* f. 'house, hearth', *yūjīl* f., H. *ywōjal* 'cowpen' (Shgh. *ye-čīd*, and Oss. *sk'āt* 'cow-pen' < **ʃsukati-*? < **kati-*? Cf. Orm. *čīw* pl. *čīat* f. 'house'?

kubna 'entrail, gut, bowels'. Gen. pl., Khl., H., Ga. *kulmē* 'guts', M. 2 *lərai o kubnē*. — Prob., as proposed by Bell., borr. from Ar. *qulmah* 'sausage, haggis, food stuffed into the intestines of animals', not < **kuθmā*, **kuθman-* cf. Gr. *κυρός*, Prs. *kus* 'cunnus' (< **kut-sa-*, not = Skr. *kukṣi*-).

64. *kam*, *kōm* 'which, whoever, what', G. < Av. *ka-* etc. — H., Khl. etc. *kōm*, Afr., B. *kum*, Z. also *kām*, Waz. *kīm*. Gen. used in expressions like: *kum sarai če* 'the man who, any man who'. — Acc. to Barth. (miranM. V, 26) < Av. *kahmī*. But this form would prob. result in Psht. **čōm* (cf. *yəm* < *ahmī*). — In other Ir. languages we find Sak. *kāma-* 'who', Yd. *kyum* 'who', Ishk. *kum* 'what', Wkh. *kum jāi* 'where', Zaza *kām* 'anyone'. The Dard forms, Tir. *kāma* 'who', Torw. *kām*, Garwi *kum* etc., can be derived from *katāma-*, but Ir. *katāma-* would result in Psht. **klūm*. — Prob. Darm. (LXXXIV) is right in deriving the Psht. word from *ka-* with a suffix-*ama-*. But Barth.'s explanation may be correct as regards some of the Pamir forms.

74. *kūmai* 'palate'. G. compares Prs. *kām*. — Khl., Sb. *kūmai* 'Adam's apple' (cf. Par. *kām* 'palate', *kamā* 'throat', Oss. *gom*, *kom* 'mouth, throat'). 'Palate' is gen. called *tālā*.

kūna 'podex, anus', borr. from Prs. *kūn*? Cf. Lett. *ķauns* 'shame', Goth. *hauns* 'low, humble', Gr. *καυρός* = *καζός*.

65. *kandəl*, *kanəm* 'to dig'. Acc. to G. < Av. *kan-*, or poss. borr. from Prs. *kandan*. — Prob. genuine, note Waz. irregular past indef. indik. *wu-kīnd* < **kūnd-*, < **kānt-*. — *kanda* 'ditch' borr. from Prs. *kanda*,

kand 'id.' may be genuine. — With *kandai* 'ward, quarter of a town' cf. Sak. *kantha-* 'town', Soghd. *knɒh* etc. (v. Charpentier, MO. 18, pp. 1 sqq.).

76. *kōnkai* 'small, diminutive', G. < Av. *kamma-*. — Also *kamkai*, which has been influenced by Prs. *kam*. — *kōn-* < **kabna-* (cf. Soghd. *kβny*, Christ. *qabnaq*) < **k̥yubhna-* (cf. Horn, 193).

kauntar 'pigeon', cf. Bal. *kōtar*, 'id.', Lhd. *kaūtar* 'dove-tail', and further Horn 842.

73. *kunzala* 'sesamum'. G. compares Prs. *kunjad*, Bal. *kunčiō*. — Waz. *kunjal* f. Certainly in all Ir. languages an old lw. from Ind., cf. Skr. *kuñcita-*. Also Sak. *kumjsata-*. — Rav. also *kanzala*, prob. = *kənzala*. *kāṇai* 'stone', Waz. *kōṇai* 'stone (solid, not flat or thin)'. Afr. gen. *tiša*, *kwāṇai* only in special expressions, e. g. M. 3 *mug sara kwāṇai kēxiwū* 'we made a truce with them': 'piled up stones'. — *kāṇai* < **karna-ka-*, cf. Lith. *kálnas* 'collis' etc. — Prob. not < **kamra-ka-*, cf. Prs. *kamar* 'rock' (v. AO. I, 271). We have no instance of *mr* > *n* in Psht., and *prima facie* this treatment is not prob.

kin 'left (hand)', Waz. also 'sinister, unfavourable'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *kṛṣṇa-* 'black', also 'wicked, evil'? Cf. Torw. *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *supunya-*, *apunya-*. Cf. *spēra* 'grey' > 'unlucky'.

77. *kōṇ*, *kūṇ*, f. *kāṇa* 'deaf', G. < Av. *kar̥ma-*. — H. *kuṇ*, AJ. *kūn*, Khl. *kōṇ*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čōn*.

kōṇ, *kūnai* 'a large species of tick or louse, infesting dogs and cattle'. — B. *kōṇyāk*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Ashkun *kōw* 'id.', Kati *kō*.

Waz. *kapra* 'difficult place to cross' < **kapṛtā-*, cf. Av. *par-* 'to cross, come through'? Cf. s. v. *hēl-*.

kāra 'large, wooden vessel'. — Etym. unknown.

kōr 'house, family', *kara* 'in, to the house' < Anc. Prs. *kāra-* 'people, army', cf. Kurd. *kār* 'family' (v. BSL. XXV, 65). — Rav. (JASB. 1864, 136) explains the n. of the district *Panj-kōra* as 'five houses or clans'. Cf. Keltic *Tri-corū*, *Petro-corii* (Schrader's Reallex. II, 607). — Similarly *Panj-śir* < Av. *śōiθra-*? — *kōrma* 'wife, family' < **kāra-danīā-* orig. 'family-house'? — With Prs. *kārī* 'warrior', Phl. *kārik* (Barth., miranM. III, 8) cf. Shgh. *čár(ik)* 'man, husband'. Horn 55 compares Av. *čarātī-* 'girl'; but *č* > *c* in Shgh.

343. *kārya* m. 'crow'. Acc. to G. onomatopoetic like Prs. *karākar*, *kalāy*, Bal. *gurāg* etc. — But the nearest related word, and prob. the source of the Psht. one, is Turk. *garya*. Cf. *vrōy*. — Orm. *krāy* < Waz. *krāya*.

66. *karəl* 'to till, cultivate', *kar* 'ploughing'. G. compares Prs. *kāštan*, *kāram*, Wkh. *kür*, Sar. *čār-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čērij* 'ploughing'. — < Av. *kar-* 'to make furrows'.

342. *karša* 'line', G. < Av. *karša-*; but he finds the preservation of *r* remarkable. — Waz. *k(w)urša*. — Ir. *rš* would become Psht. *š*. Prob. *karša* is bor. from a Dard language. Cf. *parša* 'rock'.

70. *kral* 'to do', G. < Av. *kar-*. — Acc. to A.J. inf. *kawul*, pres. *kawum*, aor. *wu-kram* (also *kram*), imperf. *kawulm*, past. *wu-kram*, perf. *krai yam*. *kēdol* 'to become', pres. *kēzm*, aor. *wu-šm*. — The *r* in *kram* prob. belongs to the preterite stem; *r* might represent *rn* (cf. *warai*); but in this verb *rn* seems to have become *n* at an early date in all Ir. dialects. — Darm. (XCV) derives the archaic 2 pl. *kāyai* from **kṛnu-*; but cf. also *āxāyai* from *āxistol*. The poetical 3 pl. *kāndi* probably preserves the ancient termination. *kēdol*, *kawul* are, as G. remarks, secondary formations, the *-w-* is prob. of Ind. origin. But *š* in *kēzm* etc. remains unexplained, *š* can scarcely represent Si. *j* in *kijan** (pass. of *karan**). — But with the Psht. intr. in *-ēdol*, *-ēzm*, cf. the Shina intr. and pass. in *-iš-* (fut. stem), *-id-*, *-ēd-* (preter. stem.).

kōrma 'wife, family', v. *kōr*.

karwasai, Ga. *karwasāi*, B., B. 1, M. *korasai* 'great-grandson'. — Etym. unknown. But cf. *nwasai*.

kašai 'mattock'. — < **kansθryā-* cf. Av. *kāstra-* 'spade'.

kašap, *kašp* 'tortoise'. Acc. to Gauth. (MSL. XX, 5) < Av. *kasyapa-*. — It is, however, very poss. that it is bor. from Prs. *kašaf*. In many dialects this form is not used; Waz. *škautātai* (-ut- proves the word to be a compound) < **kšaβ-* < *kasyapa-*? Cf. also B. *šamšatāi*, M. *šamšātai*.

67. *kašr* 'younger', G. < Av. *kasu-*. — Gen. *kášr*, H. *kišr*. — *koš* < Av. compar. *kasyah-*, cf. *mašr*. *r* < *-θr-, cf. -tar-? — *kašai* 'only son' prob. orig. denotes the 'junior' in opposition to the father. *kašnai* in B. *kašnai* *gwāta* 'little finger'.

72. *kšē* 'in', G. < **kašē*, cf. Skr. *kakṣa-* 'armpit', Av. *kaša-* 'shoulder' etc. Si. *khē* is used in a similar sense. — Not only *pa* — *kšē* as asserted by G., cf. e. g. Khl. *wrāsō kē*, Nz. *wana kē*, Z. *Kāmā kē* etc. — In most dialects, even in the 'soft' ones, pronounced *kē*, e. g. ordinary Waz. *kē*, but Ms. *kšē*. — Waz. *gžē* (*pa gžē mi wēē kasē?* 'why do you look askance at me?') may be the same word, **kšē* (< **kašē* < **kašē*) becoming either *kšē* or *gžē*. Cf. Waz. *gēē* 'that can be used in plough (of bullock)', Orm. K. Iw., *gažōi*, < **kṛṣya-*. — *kaš* 'chin' also < *kaša-*? In the different Indo-Eur. languages the words belonging to this group have acquired the most divergent meanings, cf. e. g. Old Ir. *coss* 'foot', Czech *kosima* 'wing'. Very doubtful. *kšata*, *škata* 'below' < **kaša-šta*, also *škēa* 'below'.

kašai 'watch-man'. Etymology unknown. — < **kaš-θra-ka-*, *kaš-tar-*, v. *katol*?

71. *kšol*, *kāžm* (not two separate verbs!) 'to draw, pull', G. < **kṛś-*, Av. *karś-*. — In northern dialects gen. *xkšol* etc. — *š* in *kšol* < **rśt* (cf. *lēšol*). *kšul* 'a kiss', *kšulawul* 'to kiss', Khl. *xkulawēi*. — Etym. unknown. — *kšulai* 'pretty, handsome' (M. *xkʷálai* etc., Waz. *kšulai* 1) 'pretty',

2) (interj.) 'well! good!' is gen. taken as a partic. of this verb. But cf. Skr. *kuśala-* 'right, proper, able', *kuśalam te* 'hail to thee!'. Poss. *kṣulai* is borr. from a Dard form, cf. Kāti *kṣul* 'clever' etc. *kṣē-ṣōdəl* 'to place', v. s. v. **ṣōdəl*.
kṣē-mandəl 'to shampoo', v. s. v. **mandəl*.
kat 'heap, pile'. — Etym. unknown.

68. *katəl* 'to see', G. < Av. *kas-*. — Pres. stem *kas-* not only Khatak, but also Afr., B., Waz. etc. — *katəl* means 'to look at, regard'. Cf. Shgh. *čes-* 'to see', Soghd. *anxar-kas* 'astrologer', Sak. *kašte* 'appears'. V. *gōrəl*.

75. *kūtəl* 'to cut apiece', G. < Av. *kaoš-* 'to kill', Skr. *kuṣ-* 'to tear' etc. — Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Si. *kuhay* 'to kill' etc. Cf. also Zeb. *ket* 'cut', Ishk. *kut* 'slaughtered'. — Note Torw. etc. *kūth* 'beat' (imper.) with a similar introduction of the preter. stem into the present as in Psht.

78. *kwab* 'hump', G. < Av. *kaofa-* 'hill', cf. Bal. *kōpag* 'shoulder', Wkh. *kāp* 'camel's hump'. — Rav. *kūbai*, *kūpəi* 'hunch-backed', Khl. *kūbē*, Lor. Synt. *kōbərē*, Khl. *kōb* 'hump', H. *kub*, B. *kēb*. Prob. < Ir. **kaupa-*. — Cf. Par. *kōpān*, Pash. Iw. *kōpe*. — Ind. words like Panj. *kubb*, Hind. *kub* 'hump', Panj., Lhd. *kubbā* 'hump-backed' have influenced the Psht. forms. — *ngūbai* 'pommel of a saddle' < **han-kaupaka-*? (**nk-* > *ng-*, but **ng-* > *g-*?).

kwar 'wild grape'. — Etym. unknown.

kwažəl 'to endeavour, essay'. G. compares Prs. *kōšidən* 'to labour, endeavour'.

kūz 'below, down'. — Cf. Prs. *kūz* 'crooked' < **kubza-*, Skr. *kubja-* 'crooked, humpbacked', Gr. *κυφός* 'crooked, bent'? V. s. v. *kōš*. *kōzda*, *kwazda*, *kōždāna* 'betrothal', H. *kōjdēnna*, A.J. *kōšdən*, Khl. *kōjdān*, B. *kōšdān* (*kweždā* 'I engage to marry'), B. 2 *kwizdān*, Mando Khel *kwazda*, Waz. *kēždəlyē* f. 'betrothed'. — Etym. unknown.

kaž 'chin', v. *kṣē*.

344. *kōš* 'curved'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *kūz*, *kūš* 'hump-backed, curved' (*kūž-pušt* 'hump-backed'). — Waz. *kēž*, *kōš*, H., Khl. *kōg*, *kaga*. — As well the vowel, the *š*, as the irregular flexion render this explanation improbable. Nor can *kōš* be identified with Prs. *kaj* 'crooked, bent', Ishk. *kaš*. — Poss. < **kar-ša*, **karza-* < Indo-Eur. **ger-*, *gel-* (v. Boisacq, s. vv. *ἐγ-νάρσιος*, *νιλλός*), cf. Sar. *čerd*, Wkh. *kard* etc.? Gauth. (Gr. Sogd., 155) interprets Soghd. *kws* 'hump-backed' as **kōš* and compares *kōš*; but this is not possible.

kōš, pl. *kāša* 'hyena'. Tomaschek (Centr. as. St. 761) compares Sar. *kanj*, Wkh. *kük*, *kik* 'wild dog', Shina *kō* 'jackal, hyena'. — But *kōš* < **kāš-* etc. — Orm. K. *krāg* 'hyena', pl. *krāct* (?: *krājī*) < **krāj-* < **kār-*?

kiždat 'tent made of goat's hair'. — Etym. unknown.

kažəl, *kažəm* 'to dislike'. — Etym. unknown.

L.

*la*¹ 'with', e. g. *la haya sara* 'together with him' < Av. *haθa*. Cf. Yd. *lo* 'with', Turf. Phl. N. *ad*. V. *laka*.

*la*² 'from', with *na*, e. g. *la haya na* 'from him', or used alone, e. g. *la tā* 'from thee'. Darm. and G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 215) < Av. *aθāt* 'from there'. Uncertain.

*la*³ 'to' (postpos.) e. g. *haya la* 'to him' (especially in the local sense) < Av. *-da* (encl. postpos.), Gr. *-δε*.

lā 'yet, still; surely', < Av. *hadā* 'ever', Skr. *sadā?* But Waz. *lyā*.

103. *lū* m., *lūgai* 'smoke', G. compares Prs. *dūd* etc. — Waz. *līgai*. — *lū-yaran* 'smoked black, smoky'.

352. *lau* 'reaping'. Borr. from Ind., as suspected by G. Cf. Lhd. *lau*.

lōe 'big'. — Afr., B., Waz. etc. use *stør*. — Etym. unknown.

lōba 'play' borr. from Ar. Prs. — But also *hwaba*, Kākārī *lwaba* 'dance', with *ō* > *wa* in a recent Iw.

lōč 'a disease of the eye', *lēčan* 'sore-eyed'. — Etym. unknown.

lēča 'upper part of the arm', thus Khl., but M., H., Pur. I., Waz. 'fore-arm' (*lēčai* 'upper-arm'), B. 'arm', Nz. 'elbow'. — < **dauš-či-*, cf. Av. *daoš-* 'upper part of the arm'.

98. *līdīl* 'to see'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *dīdām*. — *līdīl* prob. dissim. from **diðað*, v. *dōe*. — The present stem is *wīn*, q. v. — Bal. *dista* 'seen' (LSI. X, 383) < **did-ta*; Also Ir. **dasta-* (Skr. *datta-*) instead of *dāta-* in Lydian inscr. *Mitri-daztaš*.

Waz. *layē* 'rough, hoarse'. — Etym. unknown.

layar 'naked, bare', Waz. *lāyār* 'naked, barren'. — Etym. unknown. — **nayna-* (with dimiss. Av. *mayna-* > **bayna-*, Oss. *bäynäj*) might become **lay(a)n*. *layar* < **layan* < **nayna-ra-*?

laka 'so, as'. Cf. *la*¹ and *jōka* (s.v. *j-*).

89. *lōl*, *lōm* 'to give', G. < Av. *dā-*. — Acc. to Bell. *lōl* means 'to utter, pronounce', and is only used in a few expressions like *gawāhī lōl* 'to give evidence', and, acc. to Rav., 'to pronounce, utter, express, give (particularly applied to giving evidence, paying respects etc.)'. The word seems to be rarely used. — Poss. only an enclitic, shortened form of *lawdōl* (q. v.).

lālmī 'growing naturally, not irrigated'. — A.J., Waz. *lāhma* f. — Cf. Wkh. *lālm*, Sar. *lehmi* 'wild, untamed'. Prob. borr. from some common source.

lālīn 'weeding', Waz. *lālīn* 'weeded'. — Etym. unknown.

90. *lōm* m. 'tail', G. < Av. *dūma-* (better *duma-*). — Cf. also Soghd. *δwηp* (**δumb*), Prs. *dūm(b)*, Minj. *lōm* etc. — *lōmbar* 'fox', H. *lumbare*, is borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *lūmbar* etc. Pash. *lōmba* 'behind' is prob. borr. from an obsolete Psht. form; but *lōmbaī* 'fox'?

100. *lēmā* m. 'eye-ball', G. < Av. *daēman-*. — M., Khl., Ga. *lēma*.

104. *lūma* 'noose, snare', G. < Skr. *dāman-* 'rope', cf. Prs. *dām* 'net'. — Waz. *līma* 'snare'. V. *lamān*.
lambəl 'to wash', v. *nūnd*.

350. *lamcāi* 'felt'. G. compares Prs. *namad*. — Waz. *lamsai*, Khl. *lamse*. — Prob. bor., but from where? — The dissim. *n-m* > *l-m* is common in Psht. — Waz. *namla* 'pad for a horse' may be genuine.

349. *lamān* m. 'border, hem'. Acc. to G. bor., from Prs. *dāman*. — Why not genuine, with shortening of unstressed *ā* (Khl. *lamān*, Nz. *lamān*)? — *lamān* (cf. *carman*) prob. from an old plur. **dāmāni* (or **dāmanī*? Cf. Brugmann, Grundr. II, 2, 1, 232) 'knots' (the hem of Afghan coats often consists of a series of knots), while *lūma* (q. v.) represents the nom. s. **dāmā*, which has been taken as a f. — Waz. *lmōyai*, *lmōrai* 'hem' can scarcely be connected with **dāman-*. Cf. *mayzai* 'hem'. Waz. *lmēzəl* 'to comb', *lmatai* 'combed' < **ni-paš-* < **ni-pek-s-*. Cf. Wkh. *napōsan* (Hjuler *nōbōstō*) 'comb', Oss. *sär-fäsän* (v. AO. I, 274). — V. *šmanj*.

105. *lūna* 'boil, ulcer, abscess', G. < Av. **dāna-*, cf. Prs. *dāna* 'corn, boil' (the latter sense quite usual in Kabul). — Waz. *nīnyē* pl. 'pimples', v. *nīnē*. — Waz. *nāna* 'grain' lw. < *dāna*, Waz. also *dōna* 'lump, swelling'.

106. *lūnd* 'wet', v. *nūnd*.
lāndai 'sheep or bullock fattened in the summer to be slaughtered and dried in the winter'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. etc. *dānd* 'bullock' < *dānta*?

linda, *lindāi*, *lēnda*, *lēndāi* 'bow', *lindāi* 'one of the bones of the lower part of the arm'. — Waz. *linda* 'bow', *lindai* f. 'fiddle-bow', 'sinew at the back of the knee'. H., Khl., Km. 1, *lindā* 'bow', H. *lindē* m. 'ankle'; *lindāi* f. 'ankle-bone'. — < **dānkti-*, cf. Av. *dānvan-* < *dāng-*? Waz. *lōnda*, *launda* 'threads set for weaving, web'. — < **ha-tantu+ā*?
lōnga 'puerperal'. H. *lin-ga*, Km. *nōn̄ga* (used about animals). — Etym. unknown.

°lanja (in *yu-lanja*) 'udder'. — H. *lānz*, Waz. *lānz* show that the word is a f. stem in *-i*, e. g. **dānji-*. — Cf. Av. *dāng-* 'to draw, span', Jew. Prs. *tānjidān* 'to drink'. — Semasiologically cf. Norw. *spene* 'teat' < **spanan* 'to draw', French *trayon* 'id.' < Lat. *trahere*.

91. *lar* 'lower, below', G. < Av. *adara-*, *adairi*. — Cf. *lānde* 'below' < < **adah-* + *antai*, (v. *bānde*). — Roshani **dēr-* (Survey-map *der-*, Hjuler *đir-*), opposed to *bar-* 'upper' in *Derushon* (Hj. *Đirixōn*): *Barushon* (*Bārixōn*), Hj. *Bārzūt*: *Đirzūt* 'names of villages'.

92. *lara* 'to' (dat. suff.). G. explains **rāla* as an abl. of Av. *rādah-* 'preparedness, willingness', cf. Old Prs. *rādiy* 'on account of' etc. — Better from **rād-* 'ratio, causa', the base of *rādiy* and Prs. *rāi*.

96. *lār* f. 'road', G. < **rāl* < Av. *raiθyā-* (Acc. to Barth. *raiθya-* n., but *ār. key. raiθim*). — Afr., B., Waz. etc. *lyār* etc. (so already Babur,

but Khair-ul-B. *lār*). — Cf. Orm. *rāt* f., Kurd *rī*. — < **raθī-*, cf. Skr. *rathī-* 'belonging to a chariot' and prob. Av. *raθī-m*. Cf. *čār* 'work'. — Most E. Ir. dialects use forms of the stem **pantīan-* for 'road', and poss. **raθī-* is a Prs. word which has been borr. into Psht., Soghd., etc. through the influence of the imperial administration. — Skr. *rathyā-* 'road' is found in early sūtra's, and can scarcely be borr. from Ir., although it seems strange that this word in the sense of 'road' should already belong to primitive Indo-Ir. *lārī* 'narrow ridge of a mountain', v. *lōr*².

lārī 'bowels, entrails', H. *lērē*, Khl. *lērē*, Ga. *lōrāi*, B. 2 *lāra*, etc. — Phonetically the comparison with Gr. *δορός* 'leather-bag' is admissible; but it is preferable to compare Skr., Av. *udara-* 'belly', Minj. *yiler*. — Wkh. *dūr*, Sar. *daur*, Ishk., Zeb., Shina *dēr* 'belly' must be separated from this word. — *lārmīn* 'intestines' (acc. to Khl. used as pl. of *lōrē*), Rav. pl. *lārmāna*, Waz. *lārmīn*, pl. *lārmamīna*, can have nothing to do with *lārī*.

99. *līre* 'far', G. < Av. *dāire*. — H. *lērē*, Khl. *lērē*, M. *lārē*, B. *lārre*, Bn. *lōrī* (acc. to LSI. *lārī*). — The Psht. forms seem to be derived from **dūryai*. — Waz. (w)u^{riyā?}

108. *lōr*¹ m. 'sickle', G. < Skr. *dātra-*. — Cf. also Par. *dēš*, Wkh. *zutr* (Bellew = **δutr*); Minj. *lr̥yūx*, Yghn. *d̥r̥ūt* with the same metathesis as in Kashm. *drōt*:

*lōr*² m. 'side, margin, extremity, flank, direction', also *lōrī*, Waz. *lōrī*. Cf. Skr. *dhāra-* 'edge, boundary', *dhārā-* 'margin, edge, rim, blade (of a sword)', Av. *dārā-* 'blade (of a sword)'. — *lērī* 'narrow ridge of a mountain' < **dārya-ka-*?

107. *lūr* 'daughter', G. < Av. *duydar-*. — Pl. gen. *lūna*, B., Pur., Kand. *lūnē*, Ga. *lūrē*, A. *lūna*. — *lūr* < **duxv̥r-*. Obl. pl. *lūnō* < **duhrnā* < **duxv̥ruām*, cf. Skr. *duhit̥ṇām*, but Av. *dugədr̥ām*. — Cf. *tōrlō* 'female cousin' < **du'* < **duxta*, v. *tr̥a*.

largai 'wood, piece of firewood, stick'. — Nz., Waz. *largai*, H. *large*, Khl. *lōrgē*. — Cf. Ishk. *durk* 'wood, a stick' < **daru-*, Gr. *δόρη*, Av. *dauru-* etc., Orm. *dyūr*.

97. *lārya* 'delay', adv. 'formerly', G. < Av. *dariya-* 'long (esp. in a temporal sense)', cf. Prs. *dēr* 'late' etc.

93. *lārəl* 'to have, keep, hold', G. < Av. *dar-* 'to hold'. — Prs. *dār-*, but **dar-* in Wkh. *wō-δūr-am*, Sar. *δōr-am*, Orm. K. *dranak*, *darām*.

lāra 'mist, fog'. — Etym. unknown.

lāra 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

(*lārəl*) 'to go'. — Only aor. *lār ūm* and past *lārəm*. Kand. *wlār* prob. < *wu-lār*, not < **wi-tarta-* (*ār* cannot represent **ṛ*). — Etym. unknown. — V. *tləl*.

lāram 'scorpion', *lārāma* 'nettlerash, urticaria'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. *lār* 'sting, bite'?

larmūn 'intestines'. V. *lrai*.

Waz. *laryē* f. 'trembling-fit, shivers'. — Etym. unknown.

94. *las* 'to', G. < Av. *dasa-*. — Afr., B. *lās*, Sw., B. 2 *lās* (?). — *las* has lost its final vowel, which *pinjə* '5' etc. have retained through the influence of *pinjəlas* '15' etc.

351. *lās* m. 'hand', *lāsta* 'direction', *lāstai*, *lasta* 'handle'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dašt*. — Cf. also *lastūnai* 'sleeve'. — It is generally supposed that the words denoting 'hand' in all modern Ir. dialects, as well as in Sak. and Soghd., have been borr. from Prs., ancient or modern (v. Horn 567). And Psht. *l* < *d* is certainly found even in such a comparatively late lw. as Afr. *X(u)lāi* 'God'. But it seems strange that all dialects should have adopted the Prs. form of this word (Ivanov's Shgh. *zus*, Bellew's Sar. *zust* certainly represent **dus(l)*), and that it should have penetrated into all the isolated Kafir languages also, but not into any of the neighbouring Ind. dialects, where **z̥h* becomes *h* (v. Report, 54). — Prob. *z-s* have been dissimilated into *d(δ)-s*. Cf. Psht. *taštan* < *caštan* (q. v.), Waz. *dīz* 'rough' < *ziž* (q. v.), *tšal* < *cšal*. Mando Khel *duzār*, Orm. *dōjār* 'maize' < **jōjār* < *jōwār*. In other Ir. languages we find e. g. Phl. *tasum* 'fourth' < **čas-* < **čaθr-*, *tīs* 'what' < *čis* (v. Tedesco, MO. XV, 209), Mamässani *bāndiškē* 'sparrow', cf. Prs. *gunjišk*, Kurd. *tāšt* 'forenoon' < *čašt*, and poss. Par. *tečh* 'eye' < *čašm* (cf. *pōč* 'wool' < *pašm*). In Kafiri we find Waig. *duštō*, Ashk. *dešte* 'elder', Kati *ješt*. Prob. also Kati *dīc*, Pras. (LSI.) *luzukh* 'tongue' (v. Report, 54) < **dīsu-* < **čišhu-*. — Cf. Slav. *gōsī* 'goose', **gvězda*, *džvězda* 'star' etc. (Meillet, Le Slave Commun, 24). Prs. influence may have contributed to the complete victory of the dissimilatory tendency in this case.

95. *laša* 'sting, spike or beard of wheat'. Bellew and G. compare Prs. *nēš*. — Waz. *lēša*, H. *leša*, B. *lēšā*, Khl. *laša*. H. also *lešē* 'eyelashes'. — Regarding the vowel and *š* cf. s. v. *maš*. — But cf. Kashm. *līš*, *līš* 'small bit, tiny spike, a little sharp point, spiculum'. *laša* borr. from Ind.?

lōšai 'vessel, pot, pan', Waz. *lōšai*, Khl. pl. *lāxi*. — Etym. unknown. < **dāxštra-*, Av. *dag-* 'to burn'?

lašta 'rod, stick, wand', *laštai* 'brook, spring, small stream'. Waz. *lašta* 'thin stick', *laštai* 'branch of a water-course', H. *hixta* 'stick', Khl. *laxta*, Nz. *lažta*, Km. *laxtai* 'brook'. — Borr. from a Dard word corresponding to Panj. *laṭṭhi* 'stick' < Skr. *yaṣṭi*. Bloch (Langue Mar. 397) compares Gypsy *laxti* 'a kick' with this group. (But cf. Ar., Prs. *lakd* 'a kick'?). Waz. *lašta* is used also in the sense of '(slender) figure', cf. Nz. *injolār* *lažta wa* 'the girl was like a wand'. This use of the word can scarcely have anything to do with Kashm. *lath* 'a slender woman'. — *laštai*, Waz. *lašta*, Mando Khel

laštai, H. *laxtē* 'earring', cf. Pash. Laurovan *läfti* (< **lašti*). Skr. *yasti* also means 'a string (of pearls), a kind of pearl neck-lace'.

101. *lēwə* 'wolf', G. < Av. *daēva-* 'demon'. — Waz. *lēwə* m., *lēwyē* f. — Better < Av. *daēvyā-* 'daevic', with *-ə* < *-yah*. In the Chachchhi dialect (acc. to LSI. X, 53) this word denotes another demoniacal animal, the swine, which the Ormuris call *nālat* 'curse'. Cf. *śarmaś*. Pash. Alingar *dēu* 'wolf', Waig. *dēkār* poss. under Ir. influence. — Acc. to G. *lēwanai* 'mad' is borr. from Prs. *dēwāna*. — Not prob., cf. Ishk. *lēv*, Wkh. *līw*, Sar. *đīw* 'mad'.

lwēdəl, *lwēžəm* 'to fall'. — Afr. *lwēdəl*, Nz. *ulēdəl*, H. *üleğī*. — Etym. unknown. — Derived from 3 sg. **kwa* < **nī-patati*? (cf. *camlāstəl*). But why *lw-*?

353. *lawdəl*, *lawəm* 'to pronounce, utter'. G. compares Prs. *lābīdan* to boast, brag', Shgh. *low-* (I heard *lūv-*, *lōb-*), Sar. *lew-* 'to speak', Skr. *vap-*, *lap-* 'to talk, chatter' etc. — It is not prob. that *lawdəl* is borr. from Lhd. *lauwāy* 'to chatter'. *law-* might represent Av. *dav-* 'to speak' (cf. Kurd. *dū* 'answer'); but, in spite of the *l*, which cannot be the genuine Psht. representation of ancient *r*, *l*, G.'s comparison is prob. correct. It may be that *lawdəl* is a *lw*. Cf. also Yazgh. *laf-*. — Psht. *lawəm* points to a root in *-b*, *-f* (cf. Prs. *lāwīdan*, *lāf*°, *lāb*°), not in *-p* as in Skr. (Cf. Skr. *vap-*, Av. **vaf-* 'to weave'). Hübschmann (ad 952) identifies *lawdəl* with *ləl* (q. v.). It may be, however, that two originally separate verbs have been confused in Psht. — Gypsy *law* 'word', which Pott derives from Skr. *lap-*, acc. to Bloch (JGLS. V, 140) is borr. from Ar. Prs. *lafz*; but it seems more prob. that it is in some way connected with the words mentioned here.

lwēganda 'temples'. — Etym. unknown.

lawayūna 'milk-pail'. V. s. v. *lwašəl*.

lwayza 'cow in milk'. V. s. v. *lwašəl*.

lwina 'net, snare'. — Etym. unknown.

102. *lēwar-* 'husband's brother'. G. compares Skr. *devar-* 'id.' etc. — H. pl. *lēwərān*, Ga., M., Sb. *lēwərūna*. — Cf. also Kabuli Prs. (*h*)*ēwar*, which, in spite of the missing *d*, must be connected with *lēwar*. — Oss. *tīw* (v. Müller-Inz, Altital. Wb. s. v. *dāngeros*) can scarcely be connected with these words.

lwar 'high, lofty'. — Etym. unknown. — < **ud-bṛta-*, cf. Skr. *ud-bhar-* 'to raise, elevate', if *ud-* can be an Ir. form. V. *lwastəl*².

lwār 'coarse, thick, rough'. — Etym. unknown.

lawar m. 'wooden pestle, club'. — Prob. borr. from Ind.; but I can only find H. *lorhā* 'pestle', cf. Pashai *lauri* 'stick', Nawar Gyp. *louri*, Bal. *lawar*.

lwərēdəl, *lwušəl* 'to become disjoined, riven, cleft', *mwarēdəl* 'to become stripped, pared'. — < **ni-bard-*, cf. Skr. *bardh-*, *vardh-* 'to cut off'?

*kwastol*¹, *kwalm* 'to read'. — A.J. *lustol*, *kwalm*, H. *lustol*, *kwalm*, Khl. *lustol*, *nwalama*, Kh. 2 s. *kwēlē*, Waz. *keastol*, *kwastol*, *kwēlā*, Khairul-B. *kwst*, *kwly*, Orm. K. *lw.* *nwalaw'ēk* 'to cause to read'. — AO. I, 275 I have derived this verb from *ni-baud-, cf. Skr. *ni-bodh-* 'to learn, understand, listen to'. — Afr., B. use *wāyol*.

*kwastol*², (*lawastol*), *kwām* 'to scatter, disperse, strew', Waz. *kwāstol*, *kwānā* 'to winnow', B. *alwāstol*, *alwānō*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *ban'ēk* 'to throw down, fling' (Orm. L. *tanīm* 'I throw down', but also 'I bind'), Wkh. *büng*, *bünam* 'to throw (away), to winnow'. — Psht. *hw-* and Orm., Wkh. *b-* can be derived from *-db-*, *-dw-* (cf. e. g. Orm. K. *bī* 'other', Wkh. *bāi* '2'). The Psht. forms point to a root ending in dental: **ud-bas-la-*, **ud-bad-na-*. — Ir. has generalized the use of *uz-*, *us-* (Old Prs. *ud-* = Av. *uz*, or directly <*ud*); but the retention of *ud-*, *ut-* in some dialects is quite conceivable. Cf. *kwār*. Sak. has *uz-* in *uys-vān-* 'to scatter'. — Regarding the sense cf. Skr. (Kālidāsa) *udbandha-* 'unbound, loosened'. Semasiologically, the development **ud-band-* 'untie, loosen' > 'scatter' is possible. — Darm. XCV compares Ved. *dudh-* 'to hurt', which, however, has no nasal present, and a very divergent meaning.

109. *kwāstol* (not *kwāšol*!), *kwām* 'to milk'. G. compares Prs. *dōšidān* etc. — H. *lēšām*, B. *lešeli da*, *alwēšō*, M. *lōwēšām*, Khl. *kwāšāma*, Waz. *kwēšol*. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b.) š remains after *u*; but he gives no examples, and in *sožai* 'lung', *moža* 'rat' etc. we find ž. Also *(au)xš becomes ž, cf. *kwažol* (q. v.), Phl. *kōxšihēt* (Barth., MiranM. III, 32). — The š, and also the vowel in H. *lēšām* point to **dauxšya-*, cf. Skr. fut. *dhokṣyati*. Also Orm. K. *dūs'ēk*, *dūs'm*, L. *dūšim* ought to be explained in this way, as unpalatalized *-xš-* becomes Orm. š (e. g. *māši* 'fly', *baši* 'gives'). — The *č in Wkh. *đic-*, Par. *dūč-*, W. Oss. *docun*, etc. is strange. — Cf. from the same root *krayza* 'cow in milk' < **dauga-zā-*, cf. Skr. *dohaja-* 'produced by milking'. — *lawayūna* 'milk-pail' may be derived from **daugānā-*, cf. Hi. *dohānī-* 'id.', W. Oss. *docān*; but more prob. < **γwalūna* < **gaudānā-*, cf. Av. *gaodana-* 'id.', Bal. *gōdān* 'udder'.

kwūštol 'to become disjoined'. V. *kwārēdol*.

110. *kwāža* 'hunger'. G. compares *wāžai* 'hungry'. — Khl., Afr. *kwāga*, Bn. *kwāža* (LSI.: Kand. *lōža*, Chhachhi *walža*). — The *k* renders the comparison with *wāžai* (q. v.) improbable (Rav. *kwāra* = *wāra* 'all' is at any rate not in gen. use, and *(l)gādī* 'cart' is found in Waz. only). — *k* might represent **ati-*, cf. Arm. *atak*, Phl. *attūk* 'potent' < **ati-tā/uwaka-* (Barth., MiranM. III, 15). But more prob. *kwāža* is derived, with the metathesis common in Psht., < **lōža* < **šanđā-*, cf. Av. *śud-*, Bal. *śuđ*, Skr. *kṣudh-(ā-)*. — Soghd. *δβz'*, Yghn. *diwaz* 'hungry' agree neither as regards the initial group, nor as regards the *z*, and are adj., not nouns.

kwēšand 'sponger, parasite'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. connected with *kwāša* or < Av. *dwaxš-* 'to be eager, anxious, keen'.

bē 'little', *bēškī* 'very little'. — Cf. Orm. K. *duški* 'a little', Orm. L. *dīkh* (Leech, = **dūš*). — Cf. Av. *duš-*, cf. Skr. *dūṣya-* 'vile, bad'? *lēšol*, *lēšom* 'to send, dispatch' (Bell., Lor., AJ., Waz.), *lēšdol*, *lēšom* (Rav.), *lēšdī* 'sends' (Khair-ul-B.). — *lēšdol*, *lēšdī* 'to march, set out' (Rav., Bell.), Rav. also *lēšol*. — *lēšol* 'to load' (Rav., Khiz.), *lēšdol* (Bell., Lor., Khiz.), *lēšdawul* (Bell., AJ., Khiz.), *lēšdai* 'of burden' (Waz.). — I heard H., Khl., Y., Nz. *lēgol*, *lēgom* 'to send', Afr. *lagol*, *lagom*, H. *lēgawul*, *lēgdawom* 'to load'. — Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 58) compares Orm. *dašrēk* 'to load', Av. *darəz-* 'to fasten', Sar. *derz-* 'to load'. — Cf. also Par. *derz-* 'to take on one's back', Wkh. *dežən*, *dərzəm*, *dezdəm* 'to take' (Hjuler), Sak. *dārysde* 'keeps', *dalsā* 'put together', *dālysa-* 'a raft'. — *darəz-* in the sense of 'loading' is E.Ir., cf. Prs. *darz* 'seam' etc. (Horn 549). — With the further semasiological development cf. Lhd. *lađau*, Bal. *lađag* 'to load, start, depart'. — *lēš* < **dr̥sta-* with § < **r̥st* (through **š̥r̥r̥*?) as in *mušol*, *āšol* (v. *āyašol*), *tšol*, *kšol*, *prē-šōdol*. Why not št, as in *puštēdol* etc., remains unexplained. — *lēšd-* < *dr̥z-* (Afr. *lag-* < **darz-*, *lēš-* prob. a compromise form) as in *ūžd*, *prē-ždəm*, *ždan*, Waz. *wēžd* (v. s.v. *wraš*). This segmentation seems to have taken place only in the group **r̥z*, *rs* through a kind of differentiation. (**r̥e* > št, not š on account of the consciousness of having to do with two phonemes?). — It is not prob. that *lēšd-* goes back to Indo-Ir. *dr̥dha-*, cf. Wkh. *dōšd* 'fastened', Skr. *dr̥dha-*, but Av. *darəšta-*. — *blēšdol* 'to swaddle' < **upa-darəz-*.

M.

ma 'particle of prohibition', < Av. *mā*. — Used with the imper., with the subunct. only in fixed formulas like *st̥r̥ai ma šē!* 'don't be tired'. — Not used with the 3rd pers.: *tlō ta ma prēžda = haya de na lār ši* 'don't let him go'.

122. *mā* 'me, by me', etc. (obl. of *z*, q. v.), G. < Av. *mām*, *mā*. — *mē* 'pron. encl. 1 sg.', G. < Av. *mē* etc. — Note B. *mō* = *mē*.

B. 2 *mai* 'unhusked rice', H. *maē* 'a kind of cereal'. Of. Ind. origin? Cf. Waig. *šali-mā* 'rice', Kati *mā*, Ashk. *mā*.

130. *mū* 'pron. encl. 1 and 2 pl.', Acc. to G. either < Av. *ahmākəm*, *yūšmākəm*, encl: *ahmā*, *xšmā*, with differentiation of the vowel in order to avoid collision with *mā*, or from a form corresponding to Skr. *asmān*, *yuṣmān*. — Rav., Bell. distinguish between 1. pl. *mū*, (*muh*) and 2. *mō*, (*mah*), and Lor. between *um* and *mū* (?). Darm. gives *mū*, *um*, Trumpp *mū*, *mah*, (*v)um* and AJ. *mō* for both

persons. The forms are not found in Waz. — 2 *mū* is rare, I only heard B. *mu* (= *e tāsu*). 1 *mū* in H., B., M. 2 *mu* (M. 2 also *mō*), in Khl., Km. -*m*, in Nz. -*am*, in M. 3 -*m*. — **ahmān* would have lost its -*n* before *ā* had become *ū*. Prob. **mō* < *ahmā* has been influenced by *mūš*, while *mō* < *xšmā* remained. — (ə)*m* may be due to a contamination of *-*n* < **nah* and *mū*.

III. *mač* 'fly', *mačai* 'bee', G. < Av. *maxši*. — B. 2, Ga., H. *mač*, *mačai*, (also *meč* 'bee'), M. *mač*, *mačā*, Waz. *mač*, *mačai*, B. *mačkai*, Khl. *mučai* 'bee'. — We have no other instance of Psht. č < *šk < xš (v. G. § 13, 2), the metathesis in *riča* < **rikšā*- is primitive Ir. — *mač*, *mačai* are prob. Ind. lws., cf. Kashm. *mach* 'fly', Pash. (Waig.) *meček* 'mosquito', Pash. (Darra-i-Nur) *meček* 'bee' etc. — *māšai* 'mosquito', M. *myāsā*, Waz. *myāsai* (Orm. K. lws. *myāsī*), B. *mušai*, B. 2 *myāsa*, (cf. H. *maš*) < **māsy-a-ka-*, with palatalization in different ways. Cf. Skr. *mašaka-* 'mosquito', Waig. *mušok*, *māša* 'fly', Pash. (Özbin) *mōš*. — Phl. *makas* 'fly' < **masaka-*, with metathesis. — Orm. K. *māši* 'fly' < Av. *maxši*. — The derivation of *mač* < **muški*, cf. Lat. *musca*, is phonetically admissible, but not prob. *mača* 'a kiss'. — Borr. from Prs. *mač*.

mačōyna 'a sling', also *mačlōyza*. — Waz. *mačōyna*, H. *mačōyna* 'sling for killing birds etc'. — Seems to contain ḡyna, cf. Av. ḡyna-, Skr. ḡhma-; but the first part of the compound remains unexplained. *myāma* 'the groin, inside of thigh'. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'hole, pit'. — *muyār*, *muyāk* 'cavern, pit' are borr. from Prs. *mayāk* (with *u* also Kurd. *muyāy* 'low lying place').

mayzai 'hem, border'. — Cf. Lith. *māzgas* 'knot', *mezgū*, *mēgzti* 'to knit', Old Norw. *mōskvi* 'mesh, stitch', etc. — Cf. s. v. *laman*.

123. *māyza* m. 'marrow, kernel', G. < Av. *mazga*. — Waz. *mayz* 'brain, kernel' (borr. from Prs.?), *mayzai* 'neck', *mōyza* 'marrow', H., Khl. *māyza*, B. *mazya* 'brain, marrow'.

128. *mlā* f., 'waist', G. < Av. *maiδya*. — B., B. 2 *malā*; Waz. *wōlmastanai*, Bn. *wal-mastanai* < **mal-* *wast-* 'belt, kamarband', *Mahmud* 'n. of a place', cf. Prs. *Maiwand*? — Cf. also Minj. *mōlā*. — *myānj*, Kand. *myānj*, Bn. *mianz* (LSI.), Waz. and all dialects which I heard, *manj* 'middle' is certainly not borr. from Prs. *miyān* (G. and Horn 1004), but from Ind., cf. Pash. *manj* 'middle', Lhd. *manjh* 'the lower part of the body from the waist', Panj. *māj* 'in the middle', Si. *mājhi* 'among' (= Psht. *pa manj*).

mal 'companion', also *mal-gorai*, *mar-gorai*. — < **ham-adwā*, cf. Skr. *sam-adhva* 'travelling on the same road', Prs. *ham-rāh-*, Orm. pl. *imbā-i* 'friends' (< **ham-paθya*). — Prob. accidental similarity with Bal. *ambal* 'lover, mistress, comrade', Oss. *āmbal* 'comrade', and with Gypsy *amal*, *mal* 'comrade' < Prs. *hamāl*.

mōlai 'pestle', v. s. v. (*kšē-*)*māndol*.

malōb 'blood and water mixed'. — Poss. < Av. **mat-āpa-* 'combined with water' (sc. blood), cf. e. g. Av. *mat-gūθa-* 'mixed with dirt', *mat-raθa-* 'possessing a chariot' etc.

124. *mālga* 'salt', G. compares Prs. *namak*, Minj. *namalya* etc. — In *bal-manga* 'saltless', Waz. *bēlmang* 'tasteless' < **bē-mālga-* the *n*- is still retained. Why *mālga*, but *nmūn̥j*?

126. *mēlm̥a* 'guest'. G. compares Prs. *mihmān* 'guest' and Av. *maēθmān-* = Skr. *mithuna-*. — The Av. word is uncertain. — Waz. *wulma*, *wōlma*, H. *melmā*, pl. *melmāna*, Khl., Nz., Ch. *mēlma*. — *mēlmastyā*, Waz. *wulmastyā*, Afr. (LSI.) *wulmastyā* 'hospitality' < **maiθ-mas-tātī-* from a stem in *-mant-*. — Cf. also Yazgh. *miθmā'n*.

mlūna 'bridle'. — H. *"mlūna*, Waz. *wlīna-*. — < Av. **aiwīdāna-*, Sar. *viðān*, Yd. *avlān* etc. — But with Shgh. *viðūn* 'ceiling' cf. Phl. Psalter *wð'n* 'tent' (Andreas, NGGW. 1916, 6, v. also Lagarde, Prs. Stud. 71). — *wl-* > *ml-* through the influence of *-n-*.

Waz. *mēlawa* 'vine, grape' < **mādawyā-* (v. AO. I, 272)? Very uncertain. *malax*, Bell. *mlax* 'locust'. — H. *malox*, Khl. *mīlōx*, B. *milxai*, M. *malxai*, Waz. *molxai*, Orm. Iw. *milxai* (but *mēx* genuine). — Prob. genuine, < Av. *maðaxa-*, and not borr. from Prs. *malax*, which is in its turn borr. from a dial. with *l* < *d*.

113. *manai* 'autumn', G. < Av. *h̥gmina-* 'summer'. — H. *ménē*, Khl., Kh., A.J., Waz. etc. *mónai*, etc. with *o* < *i*, but B., Afr., Ghilz. etc. *mānai*. — Cf. especially Sar. *menj* 'autumn', < **hāminaka-*.

355. *mēna* 'habitation, house'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *mēhan* < Av. **maēθn-*, *maēθana-*. — If it were genuine, he would expect *θ* to be preserved in the form of *l*, as in *mēlma*. — The development of **θm* > **ðm* > *lm* is not incompatible with that of **θn* > **hn* > *n* (cf. *spīn*, *bōn*), but **maiθn-* would result in **mīn-*, not *mēn-*. Still *mēna* needs not be borr., but may be derived from Av. *mīnāya-* 'belonging to the house'. Cf. *mērman(a)* 'lady, mistress, princess' < **mēnman* < **mēnban* < **mīnāya-θnī-* = Av. *nmānō-θnī-*, cf. Soghd. *ðb'np̥iwh*, Prs. *bānbišn* 'princess' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64). — **mēnban* was assim. to **mēnman* (cf. Waz. *mārmōn* 'kind' < *mērbān* < Prs. *mihrbān*), and further differentiated into *mērman* (Cf. Lat. *germen* < *genmen*, Jaunsari *jaram* 'birth' < *jām*, Sak. *armūv-* < *amūnoda-*). We should expect *l* < *n*; but **mēhnan(a)* would have collided with *mēlmana* f. of *mēlma*. — Waz. has dissimilated the word further into *wārman* 'wife, mistress of the house'.

mīna 'love', *mayan*, pl. *mayən* 'in love, a lover'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'pleasure, bliss', *mayah-* 'coition' etc.?

mūndəl, *mūmōm* 'to find'. G. (s. v. *nwarat* 153) mentions Darm.'s derivation < **mwūndəl* < Av. *vaēd-*, *vindaiti*, but objects to it on account of the *m* in *mūmōm*. — Waz. *mūndəl*, H. gen. compounded with *biyā*, also Khair-ul-B. *mūmī*, *biyāmūnd*. H., Khl. often with *t*: H. *biyāt-mut*,

biyā-muta, *“mu”ta*, Khl. *munta*, *munda*, Swat *mūntalai* (LSI). — *mūm-*, *mūnd-* < **ham-am-*, cf. Skr. *sam-am-* ‘to ask eagerly, to win over’, Lat. *emo* (v. Walde s. v.).

Waz. (*kṣē-*)*mandəl* ‘to shampoo, knead’. — Cf. Wkh. *mandak*, Sar. *war-māndao* ‘to shampoo’, Par. *menth-* ‘to rub’ (NB. *th*), Oss. *z-mänt’jn* ‘to stir, mix’, Av. *mant-* ‘to stir round, agitate’, Skr. *manth-*. — The specialized sense renders it prob. that the Psht. and Pamir words have been influenced by Ind., cf. Si. *manay”* ‘to shampoo’, but *mathay”* ‘to churn’, Lhd. *mandhan* ‘to knead’ etc. In mod. Ind. *manth-* and *mard-* have been largely mixed up. — Sar. *māθ* ‘stick’ may belong to this root; but Psht. *mōlai* ‘pestle’ is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *mōlhā*. — Bal. *maθay* ‘to churn’ is prob. borr. from Si. *manj* ‘middle’, v. s. v. *mlā*.

mangār, *mangōr*, *mangarai* ‘a kind of viper, very venomous’. — Waz. *mangār*, M. *māngōr*, B. *mangōr*, Ga. *mangardāi*. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Bal. (lw.) *māngar* ‘crocodile’, Si. *māgar-mach”*, *māgar-mach”* ‘alligator, whale’ < Skr. *makara-* ‘a kind of sea-monster’.

114. *manəl* ‘to obey, believe’ etc., G. < Av. *man-* ‘to stay, wait’. — But already Darm. XCIII has observed that the word is borr. from Ind. Cf. Lhd. *manay* ‘to obey, believe’ etc. Borr. also in Bal. *mānay*, Orm. K. *manyēk* ‘id.’

māna ‘apple’. — B., M., Waz. *māna*. — Cf. *marayāne* pl. ‘the bitter apple, colocynthi’, (‘apple-like’ cf. *rūna*?); *mānū* m. ‘a fruit like sloe’. — < **marnā-*?, cf. Wkh. *mūr*, Shgh. *mūn*, Sar. *mān*, Ishk. *mīnd*, Minj. *amīngā*, Yd. *amīnōh*, Shina ‘*phala-maura*’, (? Tomaschek), *māyi* ‘Adam’s apple’. — Par. *āmar*, Orm. K. *milīz*, L. *milīč* can scarcely go back to a form with *rn*, cf. Prs. *mul* ‘wild pear’ (< **rd*?). — Prob. this word has wandered widely, and has undergone irregular changes. — Tomaschek (Centr. as St., 791) mentions Finn. *omena*, Liv. *umār* etc.

mūnāi ‘a plug made of rags for stopping the hole of a water tank’. — Etym. unknown. — < **ham-arna-ka-*, Av. *ar-* ‘to fix’?

“mra, in *cō-mra* ‘how much’, *dō-mra* ‘so much’ v. *śmērī*.

maraī ‘a charm’. Cf. Av. *māθra-* ‘sacred verse’, etc., Phl. Turf. *mahr* ‘hymn’, Soghd. *m’r’kr’k* ‘sorcerer’, Sak. *māndra-* ‘mantra’, Wkh. *mutr* ‘incantation’. — Waz. *mantar* ‘charm, verse of Kuran’ is borr. from Ind.

maraī ‘windpipe, gullet’. — H., Khl. *marāī* ‘throat’, M. *marā*, B. *marī*, Orm. K. lw. *mariyā*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Khetrani *markā* ‘neck’?

132. *mōr* ‘mother’, G. < Av. *māθr-*. — Pl. H., M., B., AJ. *maindē* etc., Ga. *myāndē*, Waz. *māndyē*, A. *mandē*. Cf. *xōr* ‘sister’: H., M. I., B., AJ., Naz., Z., Khl. *xwaindē* etc., Ga. *xwāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*; *nōr* ‘daughter-in-law’: *nžaindē* etc.; *ndrōr* ‘husband’s sister’: H. *endrāndē*, M. *ondraindē*, B. *nandraindē*, but Ga. *undrōryāne*, AJ. *ndrōryānē*; *trōr*

'aunt': M., B. *trainde*, Waz. *trāndyē*, but H. *trōrē*, Ga. *trōrvāne*, A.J. *trōryānē*. — The explanation of the plurals in *-aindē* must start from *mōr*. — We know that a nasalization has taken place in Psht. at an early date after *mr*, (v. s.v. *mūš* and *nmūnj*). Cf. also more recent cases like Waz. *maindōn*, B. *maindān* 'plain' < *maidān*, Waz. *umūnēnd* 'hope' < *umēd* (also in Par. and Pash.), Waz., Bn. *mīnda* 'time, respite' < *muda*, Waz. (y)īmbōrak 'auspicious' < *mīmbōrak < *mubārak* (Khow. *bumbarak*), H. *mandrasa* 'school' < *madrasa*, H. *māngak*, B. *mēngak* 'rat' < *mažak*, H. *mēngē*, B. *mēgai* 'ant' < *mēšai*, H. *māngām* 'I rub' < *mažpm*, Bn. *mangar* 'but if' < *magar*, Ga. *manzarāi* 'tiger' < *mzarai*, Km. *manzələs* 'assembly' < *majlis*, B. *mō* 'me' < *me*, *māndīna* (Orm. *myāndēnī*) 'mare' < *mādīna*, *mangar* 'the month Māgh' < Lhd. *magghar*. Cf., in neighbouring languages, Orm. L. *māngas* 'fly' < *magas*, Par. *mindut* 'apricot': Orm. *matat*, Pash. *nāndī* 'river' < *nādī* etc. — Acc. to this tendency the n. sg. **mālā* would become **māntā*, to which was formed a secondary, regular plural **māntayah* on the pattern of the stems in *-ā*. (Cf. Sāmn. nom. sg. *māy*, pl. *māyun*, obl. sg. *mār*, pl. *mārun*). — I suppose, with G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 214), and Barth. (miranM. V, 11), that the Psht. n. pl. f. in *-ē* is derived from *-yah*, or better *-ayah*, not from *-āh*, as proposed by Tedesco (Zll. IV, 129). This form originated in stems in *-i* (cf. *jōnē* < Av. *janayō* etc.) — From **māntayah* the different Psh. plural forms can easily be explained. We know that the palatalization often works in divergent ways in the Psht. dialects (cf. *māšai* s.v. *mač*). — At a later stage n. sg. **māntā* was replaced by the obl. **mādrah* > *mōr*. This development was favoured by the diversity of the forms which would have arisen through a regular, phonetic development of the old case-forms of *mātar-*. — Finally this way of forming the pl. encroached upon the other words denoting female relationship and ending in *-ōr*, conquering *xōr* and *nžōr* completely, to a less extent *ndrōr* and *trōr*, and leaving *yōr*, pl. *yūnē* 'husband's brother's wife' under the influence of *lūr* 'daughter'. Why all these words did not adopt the same pl., I do not know, nor can I see the phonetic reason of the difference between e. g. H. *endrāndē*, but *engwāndē* (= *nžaindē*), *māndē* (= *maindē*).

127. *maira*, *mara* 'stepmother', G. < *Av. *māθryā-*. — Khl. *mēra*, H. *mēra* *mōr*. — But why *wrēra* 'niece' (q. v.)? — Cf. *mēranai* 'belonging to the same mother' (not Lexx.), Khl. *zəmā mērane rōr* 'my uterine brother'.

maira 'desert, waste, steppe'. — H. *mērā*, Khl. *mērā*, Km. *mairā*. — Borr. from Lhd. *mērā* 'high lying, sandy soil', Panj. *mairā* 'high land, jungle'. Not genuine and related to Skr. *maryā-* 'limit, boundary' etc.

mārij f. 'ray of light'. Borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *marīci-* 'id'. But, as this word is only found as tatsama in modern Ind. languages, *mārij* is prob. a comparatively ancient lw.

115. *maryə*, pl. *māryā* 'bird' (Bell.), G. < Av. *māryā-*. — Rav. *muryā* m. 'bird', *muryāt* 'sparrow', Darin. *māryā* f., Lot. *muryai* 'bird', Khiz. *māryə* m. 'bird', *maryai* f., Waz. *maryā* f. 'bird', *maryə*, *muryə* m. 'large bird', *maryai* f. 'small bird'. — H. *māryə*, *maryān* 'bird', *maryai* f. 'sparrow', Nz. *maryā* 'bird', *maryai* f. 'sparrow', M. 2 *maryai* m. 'bird'. — The forms with *u* have prob. been influenced by Prs.

maryā 'a kind of grass given to horses'. — On acc. of the gender prob. genuine, < Av. *marṣā-*, meadow, and not borr. from Prs. *mary* 'grass, used as fodder'.

maryai 'temple, front'. — Not Rav., Bell. Only M. 3: *yau sarai pə* *maryai bānde wu lagēdo* 'a man was hit in the temples'. — Etym. unknown.

maryalara 'pearl'. — Waz. *maryalara*, Khl. *maryalēla*. — Old lw., cf. Prs. *marwārīd*, Arm. *margarit* < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*.

mērman f. 'lady, mistress', v. s. v. *mēna*.

marasta 'partiality, favour.' — Etym. unknown.

mrāyai f. *mrāyāt* 'slave'. — Waz. *maryai* (f. *maryēya*), Khl. *mrē*. — Cf. Orm. *mrīk* 'id.', Skr. *marya-ka-* 'young man', Kati *marə* 'boy' (?). — Yusufzai Gujuri *mrāyō* is prob. borr. from Psht.; but the Psht. and Orm. words may be of Dard origin, cf. Garwi *marai*, Khow., Kal. *maristan*, Shina *maristā*.

116. *mōr* 'dead' v. s. v. *mōrl*. — *mar yēčan* 'half dead'.
mōr 'satisfied', v. s. v. *mwarat*.

119. *mōrl*, *mrm* 'to die', G. < Av. *mar-*. — Cf. *mrām*, *mrāw* 'dead, withered'?

117. *maranai* 'hero', G. < Av. *marəta-*, *mārītan-* 'mortal, man', cf. Prs. *mardāna* 'brave, manly'. — Waz. *mārōna* 'gallantry'. — Voc. *mara* 'o man!' < **marta*. — B., Ga., M., Z. *mērə* 'husband', Khl. *mērē*, Nz. pl. *mīrē*, Waz. *mārə* 'a manly man, husband, bridegroom'. From **martya-*, cf. Orm. L. *māhī* 'husband', Par. *mēr* 'man', Zaza *myērde* 'husband'. — *marōša* 'a married woman' < **mariā-strī-* (v. *šōja*), cf. Arm. *airn-a-kin* 'id.'

marwand m. 'wrist'. — H., Khl., Pur. 1 *marwānd*, M. *wormānd*, B. *urmānd*, B. 2 *yrband*, Waz. *mōrmandai*. — < **mṛdu-banda-*, cf. Par. *marō* 'soft', Skr. *mṛdu*?

masal 'smiling', *masēdəl*, *mūsēdəl* 'to smile', Waz. *moskai* 'smiling', *maskēdəl*. — Borr. from Ind., cf. e.g. Lhd. *muskaṇ* 'to smile', and, without *k*, Pash. *musā* 'smile'.

māstə m. 'coagulated milk, curds'. — Waz. *mōstə*. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *māst*. V. *matra*.

māšai 'mosquito', v. s. v. *mač*.

· H. *māšō* 'maternal aunt'. Borr. from a Dardic form of Skr. *mālṛśvasr-*. Sb. *māsī* from Panj. *māsī*.

118. *mašar* 'elder'. G. < Av. *masyah-*. — Gen. *māšar*, Z. *mašor*, H. *mēšir*, V. *kašr*.

mēšta, *mīšta* 'abode', *mēšt*, Waz. *mīšt* 'settled, dwelling', *prē-mištal* 'to dwell, reside', *Mišt* 'n. of a group of villages in Tirah' < Av. *maēt-* 'to stay' (cf. s. v. *mēna*). With *mēšta* (or *mīšta*, cf. Av. *čis-tā-* 'perception': *kaēt-*, *dištā-* 'kettle': *daēz-*) cf. Slav. *město* 'abode'.

mēš 'male buffalo'. — H., Khl., M. 2 *mēxa* f. — Borr. from Dard., cf. Maiyā *mheš* < Skr. *mahiṣa-*. — Orm. K. *miš* (borr. from Psht.). *mušol*, *mužəm* 'to rub'. — H. *mašol*, *māngəm*, Waz. *mašol*, **mažā* 'to churn, hatch, wipe, rub, thresh'. — Horn (983) compares Prs. *muštan* 'to rub' < Av. *marəz-*; but this is rejected by Hübschmann. — Psht. *š* can represent as well **rs* as **rs*, **rš* (regarding *š* < **ršt* v. *lēžol*); but Bal. *mušag* can scarcely be derived from *marəz-*. Cf. also Orm. K. Iw. *muxawyēk*, genuine *mušawyēk* (< **mṛšta-*) 'to rub, knead', L. *muš-*, Christ. Soghd. 'marūšfā' (= **marəsta*?) 'touch' (imper. 2. pl.), Skr. *mṛś-* 'to touch, stroke'.

mato 'a wild boar'. — Etym. unknown.

māt 'broken', *māta* 'prey (of wild beasts)'. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *maštak*, *mazəm* 'to break' (L. *mēzī*). — Cf. also Minj. *maz-*, Yd. *maš-* 'to kill'. Cf. Skr. *mac-* 'to grind, pound'?

125. *mītol*, *mīzəm* 'to piss', G. < Av. *maēz-* 'id.', *mīti-yāzai* 'urine' < Av. *mišti-* (not existing). — H. *mītiāzō*, Khl. *mītiyāzē*. — *mēšai* 'ant, piss-mire' (H. *mēngē*, B. *mēngai*, Pur. 1 *mēyai*) < **maiz-ra-ka-*? (v. s. v. *maš*). *mēšatūn* 'ant-hill', Waz. *mažyēlīn*, M., Khl. *mēgatūn*, Pur. 1 *moyatūn*, pl. *moyatānō* 'a (single) ant' (?). — Av. *maurvi-* would have resulted in Psht. **mēr-ai*, and may have influenced *mēšai*.

matar m., *matra* 'coagulated milk. — *māstō* (q. v.) is prob. borr. from Prs.; but *matar* can be genuine < **mašt-*. Cf. Arm. *macun* 'sour milk' and poss. Prs. *māst* (*st* < *št* as in other cases also, cf. *māsīdan* 'to curdle', with *s* < **s*, or < **ts*). — Mod. Ind. forms, such as Mar. *maṭhā* 'thick buttermilk' < **mašt-*, not < Skr. *masti-* 'sour cream', as proposed by Bloch (Langue Mar. 120). — Bal. *mastay* 'curds' < **mad+ta-ka-*, cf. *maday* 'to freeze, curdle'. — The names of special milk-products have been freely borr. in Ind. and Ir. languages, and the similarity between some of the words mentioned here may be due to early borrowing.

112. *max* 'face', G. < Skr. *mukha-*. — Kand. (LSL) *mix*, all other dialects *max*. After *m* the *ə* has a tendency to become *a* (v. *manai*, *maryə*, *masol*, *mašak*). — Acc. to Bloch (BSL. 76, 18) *max* is borr. from Ind. - But cf. Par. *mix*, which, if borr. from Ind. (at the same date as other Iw.'s), would have been **mukh*. As Par. has come into contact with Psht. quite recently, and all N. Psht. diall. have *a*,

the Par. word cannot be borr. from Psht. — Orm. *mux* may be, but is not necessarily borr. from Psht. — Psht. *maxai*, *muxai* 'even, equal' < *ham-*muxa*-? Cf. Skr. *samnnukha* 'opposite, adapted to, suitable'.

mayan 'lover', v. s. v. *mīna*.

myanj 'middle', v. s. v. *mlā*.

354. *miyāst* f. 'month, new-moon'. G. compares Av. *māh-* and Shgh. *mēst*. — Most dialects *myāst* etc., Pur. 1 *myāst*, Km. pl. *myēštē*. — < **māsti*, cf. also Sak. *māsti*. — Cf. Par. *nēst* 'nose' < **nāstī*. — Cf. s. v. *spōšmāi*.

myawr 'peacock'. Gen. *mōr*. — *myawr* is an old lw. from Ind., but prob. not directly from Skr. *mayūra*.

119. *mazai* 'strong, powerful', G. < Av. *maz-* 'great'. — *mazai* 'twist, thread', Waz. *mazzai* 'thread, cord; twisted, turned'. — — Etym. unknown.

133. *mzarai* 'tiger'. G. compares Bal. *mazār*. — Waz. *mzarai*, B. *mazārāi*, Kh. 1 *mozaraí*, M. 1 *mazarai*, Z. pl. *mazariān*, Ga. *manzarāi*, H. *amzārē*, Pur. *zmarai*, Rs. *zmarai*, Khł. *zmarē*. — Cf. s. v. *māt*?

120. *maž* m. 'ram', *mēž* f. 'sheep', G. < Av. *maēša-*, *maēšī*. — Waz. *maž*, *myeš*, (Waz. of Bn. *mēyž*, LSI.), B. *mag*, *mēga*, M. *māg*, *myēga*, Km. f. pl. *myagē*, Pur. *may*, *myēy*. — Cf. Orm. K. *mai*, L. *mēi* 'sheep'. — Gauth. (JA. 1916, 242) explains the difference of vowel in *maž* < *maēša*-, and *mēž* < *maēšī*. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b) *-aiš- > Psht. -aš-, cl. s.vv. *laša*(?), *yəšai*, *raš*. (Waz. *lēšā*, *yēšai*, prob. with secondary ē, as in other cases). Acc. to this rule we should expect m. **maš*, which may, however, have got its š from *mēž*, which is prob. developed regularly from **maišī*. In *-aiša- the second component of the diphthong was reduced and finally absorbed by the š, palatalizing it and preventing it from becoming š > ž. In *-aišī-, on the other hand, the i of the diphthong was strengthened through the influence of the final -ī-, -ai remained till it was assimilated into -ē-, and did not impede the velarization of š. *spōš-a* 'louse' < *spīš-* proves that a remaining i had no palatalizing influence on š. This explanation remains uncertain, as *mēž* is the only certain instance in Psht. of an ancient *-aišī-. — At any rate the difference in the treatment of *-aiša- and *-aišī- cannot easily be reconciled with Tedesco's theory that Ir. *-ah became *-i in early Psht., just as in Sak. and Soghd.

If *mēšai* 'ant' is connected with *mītī* 'to piss' (q. v.), it must be derived from **maiša-ra-ka*-, not from **maiša-ka*- (< **meigh-so*-), which would result in Psht. **mašai*. — *wrēšm* 'silk' is borr. from Prs., just as Minj. *vrēšm*.

ž > N. Psht. *g* (only Central Ghilz. γ), but š > x, because k is fortis, and consequently further removed from š, than g from ž. —

Intervoc. *š > š; but š remains, prob. on account of the more energetic articulation of the palatal sound.

mēžai 'ant', v. s. vv. *mītəl* and *maš*.

mōžai 'peg', Km. *maugai*, Waz. *mažwai*. — Gauthiot (MSL. XXI, 149) compares Psht. 'moyai' with Minj. *māx*, Prs. *mēx* etc. — I cannot find *mōžai*, it might, however, belong to some Ghilz. dialect. — At any rate the comparison is impossible, as the original Psht. form must be *mažwai* < **ma(x)šu-*, **maršu-*, **maržu-* etc.

131. *mūž* 'we'. G. compares the Av. base *ahma-*, and especially Shgh., Sar. 'maš'. — Waz. *mīž*, Bn. *e-mīža*, Kh. *mūž*, *e-mūž*, Pur. *i mūya*, M., M. 3, Sl. *mug*, A. *zə-mūiga*, GhGh. *e-mūga*, M. 2 *mū*, B. *mū*, (e-) *mū*, AJ. *mūg*, Khl., Y., Nz. *mūng(a)*, Sh., Rs. *mūng*, Z. *mūng*, H. *mūng*, Ga. *mūng*, Durr. K. *mūng*. — The form is certainly connected with Shgh. *māš* with nasalization after initial *m-* (cf. s. v. *mār*). **māš* > **mānš* > *mūž*, which has again lost its nasalization before š in most of the S. dialects, and in some of the N. ones. *māš*, in its turn, must be derived from **ahmāša-* < **asmāčya-*, cf. Skr. *asmāka-*. — Sak. *muhi* 'we' is prob. derived from **mīu* < **mayam* < **vayam*. — Kuki Khel Afr. *dyū* 'we' is remarkable. Orig. a proximate demonstrative?

132. *mašak* m. 'mouse', *maša* 'rat'. G. compares Skr. *mūś-*, *mūśaka-*, Np. *mūš* etc. — Waz. *mīžak*, *mēžk* 'rat', H. *māngak*, B. *mēngāk* 'rat' (?), M., Khl. *maga* 'mouse'. With short vowel also Kurd. *mišk* etc., Oss. *mīst*, Bal. *mušk* etc. — Connexion with Prs. *marza* 'id.' not prob.

N.

134. *n-* verbal prefix, G. < Av. *nī-*. Cf. *nyārəl*, *nyūst*.

*na*¹ 'not' < Av. *na*^o. But Rs., Kh., Z. *ne*, *nē* < Av. *nōit*. — Khl., Y., Nz., M. 2 etc. *no* also < *nōit*?

*na*² abl. postposition, e. g. Khl. *də yṛj na*, Kh. *e yar na* 'from the mountain', M. 2 *mug na* 'from us'. — Cf. Sak. abl., instr. suff. *-na*, Minj. *-an*, Yd. *-n* (*že tat-n* 'from the father' = Psht. *da plār na*), Wkh. *-an* (as Psht. *na* both in sg. and pl., e. g. *ca xūn-an* 'from the house = *da kōr na*, pl. *ca-xūnav-an* = *da kōrūnō na*). Reg. the Sak., Minj. and Yd. forms cf. Tedesco (ZII. IV, 156).

nō '9' v. *nah*.

nō 'now', v. *nən*.

nū 'navel', v. *nūm*².

nūe, *niyāyə* 'maternal uncle', Waz. *nyōjyə*, H. *mu* < Av. *nāfya-* 'relation'.

ngūbai 'pommel of a saddle', v. s.v. *kwab*.

ngōlai 'obsonium, meat or fish, eaten with bread and rice'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *nginda* 'seam'. — Etym. unknown.

ngašai 'the hair plaited on the temples or foreheads of young women'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *ngišēdəl* 'to limp'. — Etym. unknown.

nēy 'rigid, hard, unbent', Rav. also *hēy*. — H., Khl., M. 1 *nēy* (e. g. *nēya lār* 'a straight road'). — Etym. unknown. — < *a-naika- 'not bent down', cf. Skr. *nīca-* 'deep, depressed', Old Slav. *nīci* 'bowing down'? *naylānd* 'hungry'. — Etym. unknown.

nayan 'bread', not Rav., Bell.; Waz. *nyan* 'wheaten bread', B., M. *nayán* 'bread', Khl. *nayan* 'barley bread', Kab. Prs. *nān-i-nayán* = *nān-i-yanám* 'wheaten bread': — Cf. Orm. K. *ixan*, Par. *nayōn*, Bal. *nayan*, Minj. *nay(a)n*, Soghd. *nyn* etc. (cf. Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 129). — < *ni-kan? (cf. AO. I, 278 ff.). But Prs. *nān* cannot be explained in this way. Cf. Prs. *nayan* 'anisum quod pani inspergitur'?

nyarai 'fireplace'. — Waz. *lyarai*, M. *layarai*, B. *nayarai*, Khl. *nayaré*, H. *anyaré*. — < *ni-gara- 'heating-place', cf. Lat. *fornus* etc., Shgh. *ničár* 'coal' < *ni-yār.

Waz. *nyōrai* 'pad placed under a waterpot'. — Etym. unknown. — *ni-garta-ka-, v. s.v. *yarəl*?

356. *nyardəl*, *nyārəm* 'to swallow'. G. rejects the comparison with Av. *gar-*, Skr. *gr-*, *ni-gr-*, Wkh. *neš-gar-* (cf. also E. Oss. *niqqurin*) on account of the *r*, but considers that the Psht. word may be connected with Skr. *grdh-* 'to covet'. — Semasiologically this is unsatisfactory. The *r* may have been adopted into the present stem, as in other cases, and a secondary inf. *nyardəl* have been formed instead of **nyarəl* (cf. Par. *nēr*, *nōl* 'to take out' < *ni-bar-). — Waz. *nyəštəl*, *nyōrəm* (cf. Khl. *nyārəma*) has been attracted to *nyəštəl* 'to roll up', with which it is scarcely identical. — *yārai* 'glutton' < *garaka-. *nyaštəl*, *nyārəm* 'to wrap up, fold up', Waz. *nyəštəl*, *nyōrəm*, H. **nyáxtəl*, cf. s.v. *yarəl*.

143. *nyutəl*, *nywətəl*, *nyaštəm* 'to obey, listen', G. < *ni-gauš-, cf. Av. *gauš-* 'to hear', Prs. *niyōšidən* 'to hear, obey'. Cf. *ywāš*.

149. *nəh*, *nō* '9', G. < Av. *nava*. — I never heard *nō*. Waz., Ms. *na*, Pur., Sl. *nə*, A. *nəh*, H., Sw., Sh. *nāha*, Khl. *nōha*, Nyaz., Rs., Trk. *nōhə*, M. *nāhā*, M. 2, Km. 2 *nahā*, Z., Km. *nōha*, M. 1 *nahō*, B. *ānə*, Kh. *āna*, Kh. 1 *ānā*. — *nəh* etc. infl. by Prs. *nah* (Barth., ZairWb. 68 also seems to be of this opinion), just as Orm. K. *nah*, L. *nā*. — B., Kh. *ānə* etc. have been formed on the analogy of *ās*, *ātə* etc. '8', Afr. *nəhā* etc. on the analogy of *ātā* etc. — Sw. *nūlas*, H. *nūllas* '19' etc. are recent formations from *nəh* + *las*. M., Sl., Rs., Z. *nūnas*, Pur. *nōnas*, Kh. 1, B. 1, M. 2 *nūnas*, M. 1, B., Kh. *nūnnas*, Ms. *nīnas*, Km. *nūnlas* also are developed from *nūllas* through nasalization. — Rav. mentions *tērai* '9', cf. Waz. *tār*

pa wōta from *ter* 'passed' < **tarya*-*ta*. Cf. Oss. *far-ast* '9', where '8' is likewise taken as the point of departure.

njal 'young woman, damsel', v. s.v. *jinal*.

njatōl, njanōm 'to plant in the ground, ingraft, stick in', *nēatai* 'erect'.

— Etym. unknown. — It is difficult to explain the difference between the pres. stem *njan-* (< **ni-kanya*-?), and the preter. *njat-* (< **ni-kašta*-, **ni-kaxta*-, with *j* from the pres.?). Poss. *n-* < **zn-*, *-t-* < **št*-? Neither Minj. *niyān-* 'to plant', nor Wkh. (Hjuler) *kāston* 'id.' can be compared with the Psht. verb.

144. *nīkō* 'grandfather', G. < Av. *nyāka*-*ta*. — Waz. *nīkō*, H., Khl., M. *nīkō*, B. *nēkō*. — Why does *k* remain?

nūk '(finger-)nail'. Waz. *nīk*, H., B., A., Ga., M. *nuk*. — Horn (1016) compares Prs. *nāxun-*. — The *k* remains unexplained, but cf. Kurd. *neinuk*, Par. *nōrk* (Ishk. *nirxok*, Sangl. *niarxax*). — Borrowing from Prs. *nauk*, *nōk* 'point, tip, beak' not prob.

nūl 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown. — Connexion with Goth. *naups* 'need' etc. not prob.

nēmai 'a half, moiety', poss. genuine < Av. *naēma*- 'half'. — *nūm* 'half' borrh. from Prs.

146. *nūm* m. 'name', G. < Av. *nāman*-*ta*. — Waz. *nūm* (not **nīm*), Khairul-B. *nūm*, obl. *nama*, H., Khl., AJ., Km. *nūm*, Nz., Z., Bn. *nām* (borrh. from Prs.), H., Khl., Y., B., Z., M. 2, Km., Km. 1 *nāma*, Khl. *nūma*:

147. *nū(m)* 'navel'. G. compares Skr. *nābhī*-*ta*, Prs. *nāf* etc. — Waz. *nūm* (v. s.v. *nūm*), Khl. *nūm*, H. *nāmō*. **nāb-* > **nāb-* > **nūw* > *nūm* or *nū*. *nāma* < **nābya*-? But cf. *nūe*.

145. *nmānj* m. 'prayer'. G. compares Prs. *namāz* etc. — Waz. *lmānz*, H. *mūz*, *muz*, Khl., Nz., AJ., Taj., Ga. *mūz*, *mānz*, Gh., Kh. *nmānz*, GhGh. *nmānj*, Kh. 1 *ymānz*, B., B. 1 *almānj*, M. *l'mānz*. — < **namānč* < **namāč*-, cf. Soghd. *nmīč* etc. — The Prs. Iw. *nmāšām* 'evening prayer' (< *namāz-i-šām*) shows similar dialectal differences, e.g. Waz. *lmōšōm*, Afr. *lmāxām*, H., Khl. etc. *māxām*, Kh. *māšām*. Cf. also Waz. *lmāzdīgar* 'afternoon' < *nmāzdīgar*, Khl. *māzīgār*.

nmānjol, nmāzol 'to nourish, support, foster, protect'. — Etym. unknown.

135. *nan* 'to day'. G. compares Skr. *nūnam* 'now', Av. *nū*, *nūram* 'now'. — Gen. *nōn*. — Cf. Shgh. *mur* etc. 'to-day'. *nōn* < **nūn*-*ta*. — Also the particle *nō*, *nū* 'now, well' is prob. derived from *nū*.

nīnē f. pl. 'roasted grain'. — Prob. a dialect form < *lāna* (q. v.). Cf. Waz. *nīnyē* 'pimples, eruption'.

148. *nūnd, nūnd, lūnd* 'wet'. G. compares Prs. *nam* < **namna* < **nabna*-*ta*. — Most dialects have dissimilation: Waz. *līnd*, Khl., B. *lūnd*, H. *lūnd*, but M. *nūnd*. Pl. m. H. *lām'bōs*, B. *lāmda*, Khl. *lāwndā*, Km. *nāndā*, M. *nāndō*. — *nūnd* < **nambda* < **nambdha*-*ta*. — Darm. (XXVIII)

derives *lambəl* 'to wash' from **namb-*, cf. *lambēdəl* 'to be moistened'.

Cf. also Waz. *nāwā* f. 'damp, moistness' < **nāb-*?

nandāra 'spectacle, sight, show', Waz. *nāndōra*, *nāndōra*, *lāndōra* etc.

— Etym. unknown.

Waz. *nāndiār*, *nāndiār* 'wife of mother's brother'. — Formed from *nās* (q. v.) as *wāndār* (q. v.) from *wār*.

nāndrār, *ndrār* etc. 'husband's sister'. — Waz. *nāndrōr*, B. *nāndrōr*, H. *ndrōr*, M. *ndrōr*, Ga. *ndrōr*, Khl. *indrōr*. Reg. the pl. v. s.v. *mōr*. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Skr. *nanāndar-*. — To **nāndr-* < *nanāndr-* has been affixed *-ār*, which is characteristic of other words denoting female relationship. Cf. Kab. Prs. *nānā*.

150. *nōnkāi* 'boil, pustule'. G. compares *lūna* (q. v.) — Prob. a misprint for *nōnakāi* (Rav.), better *nānakāi* (Bell.). Cf. Waz. *nānakāi* m. pl. 'small-shot'.

nār-, pl. *nār* 'male, man'. Cf. Av. *nār-*, Prs. *nār*. The irregular plural renders it prob. that the word is genuine.

nārāi 'slender, fine, narrow'. Cf. Oss. *nāreg*.

nārāi 'breakfast'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *nāhāra*.

358. *nōr* 'other, another'. Darm. < **naotara-*; but this seems doubtful to G. — Etym. unknown. — In many dialects *nōr* or *nār*.

140. *nāra* 'stem, stalk of a plant', G. < **nārda-*, cf. Prs. *nāl* 'stalk, reed' etc. — But the Psht. word is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *nār* 'stalk or wheat straw'.

nārēdəl 'to be razed, demolished'. — Etym. unknown.

136. *nārəl*, *nārəm* 'to bawl, cry out'. G. compares Skr. *nārd-* 'to bellow, roar', Prs. *nālīdān* 'to complain'. — Waz. *nārēdəl* 'to bray'.

nīs-, v. *nīwūl*.

nāskōr 'upside down'. — Etym. unknown.

141. *nāstəl* 'to sit down', *kshē-nāstəl*. G. compares Av. *had-*, *niśhiðāti*, Prs. *niśastān* etc. — *nāst* 'sitting' < **ni-hasta-*, 3 s. (*kshē-*)*mī* < **ni-hidati* (v. AO. I, 275). Regarding **h*, not **š* after *i* v. BSL. XXIV, 205 sqq. *naśtējəl* 'to wring, squeeze', Waz. *niśtēdəl*. — Etym. unknown.

nāstəl 'to cling, stick'. — H. *nxata*, Khl. *nxētē* 'sticking'. — Poss. < **ni-sriśta-*, cf. Av. *sraēš-* 'to stick', W. Oss. *sans*, E. Oss. *sasm* 'glue' < **sraiśman-* (Skr. *śleśman-* 'mucus, phlegm'). — The pres. *nāsaləm* and *nāsalēdəl* must belong to another root (**ni-śad-*?, Darm. compares *niśāstan*). Acc. to A.J. also preter. *xpē yē wū nixlē* 'his feet stuck'. *nāstəl*, *nātəm* 'to sack, spoil'. Cf. Av. *nas-* 'to disappear', Phl. *nāsī-nūtan* 'to destroy'. The preter. stem *nāt-* < **naśta-* has been introduced into the present.

137. *nāwē* '90', G. < Av. *navaiti*. Shirani *nīmī* with assim. — Other ways of expressing this number are: H. *lāsatya*, B. *ātiaolās*, M. 2 *atyālas*, Kh. *calōr nīm šala*, Kh. 1 *las depāsa calōr šala*.

138. *nawai* 'new, fresh', G. < Av. *nava-ka-*.
nāwa 'gutter, tube', *tarnāw*, Waz. *tarnōwai* 'aqueduct'. Cf. Orm. *nāw*" 'hollow between two hills', Prs. *nāw* 'boat, canal, tube'. Poss. borr.

142. *nāwē* 'bride'. G. compares N. Bal. *nau*. — Khl. *nāwē*, Waz. *nōwēyē*. — Wkh. *nawānz* (Bell.). — Cf. *nawai*.

nīwūl, *nasəm*, *nism* 'to take, seize, catch'. — H., M., Nz. *nis-*, Z. *nas-*, Kand. (LSI) *wo-nēw* 'took'. — Darm. compares Av. *nās-* 'to obtain'. — A similar difference between the preter. and the pres. stem is found in Orm. K. *nōk* (< **naftaka-?*), *nisām* (L. *nasam*) 'id.'. — < **nīstō*, *nīfsō*, or *naflō*, *nafsō*? — Cf. also Sak. *nās-*, preter. *nā-* 'to take, seize'. Christ. Soghd. *nīyās-* 'to take' prob. < **ni-as-*.

151. *nwar* 'sun', G. < Av. *hvar-*. — H., K., Taj., Khl., Durr.K., Trk. War. *nwar*, G., Tr., Gh., GhGh., Sl., Pur. 1 *nmar*, A. *n̄mār*, Waz., Kh., Kh. 1 *n̄mēr*, Waz. *lmēr*, B., B. 1 *almēr*, Rs. *lmar*, Sh. *mar*, M., M. 1, Km., Z. *myēr*. (Afr., B. etc. gen. *yarma*). — The development of **hw-* > **n̄hw-* > *nw-* (after words ending in a vowel?) may perhaps be compared with Av. *-*ahwa-* > *-*āhwa-* > -*ayhva-*, provided that Av. *ŋ* in this position is not only graphical. Note Av. *hvar-* 'sun', *x̄ar-* 'to eat': Psht. *mwar*, *xwar-*, possibly different sandhi-forms. — If **ihr* > *ēr* (cf. *cēr*), *myēr* might also represent *miθra-*, cf. Minj. *mīrā* 'sun' etc.; but this contamination is not prob.

nwarai, *nmari* 'garment, dress'. < **hwara-* < **wahra-*, cf. Av. *vah-* 'to dress', *vahar*" 'dress'?

153. *nwarai*, *nmari* 'bit, morsel, food, bread'. — G. compares *xwari* 'to eat'. — Kh. 1, M. 3, Waz. *marai*, Z., Km., B. *marāi*, H., Khl. *nwarai*. — Regarding **hw* > *me* v. s.v. *nwar*. — Darm. proposes to derive *mōr* 'satisfied' from **nwōr* < **hwarta-*.

152. *nwaraz*, *maraz* f. 'quail'. G. compares Skr. *vartikā-*, Prs. *wardīj*. — H., Khl., B. *mārəz*, Lor. *nmoraz*, *nwaraz*, A.J. *marza*. Rav. *maraz* m., *nwar(a)z* f. 'quail', but *nwaraz* f. 'sandpiper, quail', Trumpp *mrəz*, *nwaraz* f. 'quail', but *nwars* f. 'sandpiper'. *nwaraz* is a dubious form. — *nwarəz*, Wkh. *wolč*, Ishk. *wōrc* < **(h)wartiči-*, f. of **(h)wartika-*. — *nwarəz* and Kurd. *hawarde* (Houtum-Schindler) point to an initial **hw-*.

359. *nwasai* 'grandson'. G. compares Prs. *nawāsa* etc. — *nwasgi* (H. *n̄wasē*, Khl., Taj., Durr.K. *nwasē*, Trk. *nwasāi*, Sb. *nasē*), *nmasai* (Kh. 1, Khair-ul-B. *nmasai*, Ga. *nmasāi*, A. *enmasai*), *lmasai* (Waz., Sl. *lmasai*, M. 1, Ms. *lmāsai*, Rs., Pur. 1 *lmasai*, M. *l̄masai*, B., B. 1 *almasai*), f. H. *n̄wasāi*, Trk. *nwas'i*, A. *eninasāi*, M. *l̄masā'i*, M. 1 *lmasē*, B. *almasāt*. — The s shows that this word has been borr. from Prs. It has been borr. into most Hindu Kush languages, cf. Wkh. *napūs*, Shgh. *nebās*, Pash. *nawasū*, Kati *nāwās* etc. Ir. **napasa-*

< **napatsa-*, from which form these words could be derived, would have no parallels in other languages.

357. *niyūz*, *nūz*, *nīz*, pl. *nūzūna*, *nāza* 'flood, inundation, torrent', G. < **niwāza-*, cf. Skr. *ni-vah-* 'to carry off, to flow out of'. — Waz. *nīz*. — *niyūz* < **niwāza-* is phonetically difficult; better < **ni-yauza-*, cf. Av. *yaoz-* 'to surge, get excited', *yaoza-* 'surging (of water)'.

139. *naždē* 'near'. G. compares Av. *nazdišta-*, *nasdyah-* 'nearest, nearer'. — Khl., Ga., B., Z. *niždē*, M. *nīzdē*, Kh. *niždō*, Ms., Waz. *nōždē*, Khair-ul-B. *nēd(i)*, Khl. *nišdē*, *niždē*, H. *nīzdē*, K., A., Sb. *nīzdē*, Waz. *nōždē*. — < Av. *nazdyah-*, with palatalization of *z* and of the vowel (as in Sar. *nīzd*, Kurd. *nēsīk* etc.). *-ē* may be due to the influence of *līrē* 'far'.

nšai 'sneeze', *nšol* 'to sneeze'. — Waz. *nōžai*, H. *ŋgē*, Khl. *ŋgē*. < **hnuša-ka-*, cf. Prs. *šinša*, Minj. *xnīga* 'sneeze', and further Oss. *äxsnjrsjn* 'to sneeze'.

nōž, pl. *nāžo*, f. *nōža* 'pure, unmixed, unadulterated'. — Etym. unknown. Scarcely borr. from Prs. *nōš* 'sweet, agreeable'.

154. *nšōr* 'daughter-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *śnuśā-*, Bal. *našār*. — Waz. *nēšōr*, H. *ŋgōr*, Ga. *ŋgōr*, Pur. *ŋgōr*, B. *nŋgōr* etc. Reg. the pl. v. s.v. *mōr*, H. *ŋgwāndē* under the infl. of *xwāndē* 'sisters'. — Bal. *našār* is prob. borr. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 279). Cf. also Soghd. *šwñšh*, Kab. Prs. *sunū*, Prs. *sunuh*, *sunah*, *sun(h)ār*. — In Lhd. also the pl. *nōhri* etc. of *nāh* has been influenced by the original stem in *-r* *dhī*, pl. *dhīrī* etc. 'daughter' (v. LSI. VIII, 1, 337).

P.

155. *pa* 'on, at', G. < Av. *upa*. — But *upa* would result in Psht. *ba* (v. *bānde*, *blēždōl*, *blōs*, *bōrjal*, *brastōn*). *pa* < Av. *paiti*, which has been curtailed in proclisis like Prs. *ba*, Bal. *pa* etc. — Archaic and Kand. *par* < Av. *pairi*.

paī 'milk' < Av. *payah-*. — H. *paī*, Khl. *paī*, B. *paī* 'sour milk'. Cf. Šaud. — Cf. Par. *pē*, Orm. L. *pāk* 'milk', Shgh. *paī*, Ishk. *pāj*, Wkh. *paī* 'curds'. — It is not prob. that this word is borr. from Hi. *paī* 'anything to drink, juice, water, milk', which does not seem to be used in NW. Ind. languages. — *drē* '3' < *θrayah*, but *paī* < **payāh* pl.? — Waz. *piyawara* 'giving milk'. V. also *pēyla*.

156. *pača* 'dung of sheep', G. < **puškā-*, cf. Prs. *pušk* etc. — Bell., Gilbertson (Bal. Dict. 403) have *puča*, prob. = **puča*. — Cf. also Prs. *pučušk* 'dung of sheep, camels etc.', *pačak* 'dried dung of cows', Shgh. *pašč* 'dung'.

pēčūmai 'slope upwards, ascent'. — Waz. *pēčūmai*. — Poss. < **pati-*
škambā-ka-, cf. Av. *paiti-škamb-* 'to lean against'. Cf. Lat. *clivus*,
clīno etc.

pēyla 'maid, virgin' < Av. **payō-gatā-* (cf. *zaryāla*), v. s.v. *pai*. Cf. Slav.
dēva 'virgin' < *dhēi-* 'to suck', AS. *fæmne* 'virgin, young married
woman': Av. *paēman-* 'mother's milk' etc.

364. *pōh* 'aware, intelligent', *pōha* 'intelligence'. G. considers Bal. *pōh* 'intelligence',
pōh bīay 'to understand' (= Psht. *pōh šwal*) to be borr. from Psht. — H. *pō*ⁿ, Z. *pō*, Khl. *pō*, *pōh*, Waz. *pē(f)*, *pōē*. — Also Par. *pō*. — Borr., but from where? A connexion with Av. **pāh-*,
pišya- 'to see' is poss., but uncertain.

phul-wārai 'a white rose'. — *phul-* borr. from Ind., but *wārai* poss.
< **warda-*, cf. Prs. *gul* etc.

175. *plā* f., 'journey, march', G. < Av. *paθ-*. — Av. also *paθā-*. Why
γwā, *mlā*, *plā*, *ylā*, but *špa*, *swea*, *yla*?

157. *pal*¹ m. 'foot, footstep, pace', G. < Av. *paða-* 'footstep, foot (as a
measure)'. — It is very doubtful whether *pal* ever means 'foot'
(v. *pša*), I only heard the word in sentences like M. 3 *do hāyā pāl*
mū wā'x'sto 'we found their footprints'. Prs. *pai* means 'footprint,
step'. — Cf. *palai* 'pedestrian, footman', *abl* 'bare-footed', (Waz.
(*y)ēbat*, H. *"xpē-ābb*, Khl. *xpē-abl*) < **a-padya-* (**padya-* 'shoe', cf.
Skr. *padya-* 'relating or belonging to the foot'). *dorbalaī* 'tripod',
v. s.v. *drē*. — Waz. *yāra-bal* 'hearth', v. s.v. *ōr*; *yō-bal* 'threshing'
v. s.v. *γwā*. — Waz. *palatai* f. 'attitude of sitting with crossed legs'
is borr. from Lhd. *patthali* f. 'id.'.

*pal*² m., pl. *plūna* 'mill-stone'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *pal*³ m. 'small ravine', Ms. *pal* 'small river, pond'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *pal*⁴ m. 'fringe of hair falling over forehead'. Cf. *wurbal*. < **pata-*
'falling'?

158. *pala* 'tendon, nerve'. G. compares Prs. *pái* 'id.'.

pəl 'exempted, absolved, forgiven'. — Etym. unknown.

pūl m. 'a film over the eye'. — Cf. Av. *pūli-* 'putrefaction', Skr. *pūti-*
m. 'purulent matter, pus'.

palma 'falsehood, untruth'. — Borr. from Prs., the derivation suggested
p. 7 is wrong.

174. *plan* 'broad, wide', G. < Av. *paθana-*. — Orm. K. *plan* borr. from
Psht., and *pan* genuine.

176. *plār* 'father', G. < Av. *pitar-*. — Tarin *piyār* (LSI. X, 112) is scarcely
a genuine form. I heard Tarin *plār*. — *plār* < *pitar-*, not **pīr* <
**piθr-*, which would have had less resemblance with *mōr* < *māθr-*
etc. — *plandar* 'step-father' is prob. moulded on Prs. *pidandar*.
B. 2 *plandar*, H. *patandar*.

palōša 'a ray of light' (Rav.), *palwaša* (Bell.). — Etym. unknown.

pul-wāša 'heel-ropes, noose' < **pada-bastrā-*, v. s.v.v. *pāl* and *wand*.

159. *pam* 'scab, mange', *paman* 'mangy', G. < Av. *pāman-*. — Waz. *paman* subst. and adj., Khl. *pam*. — *pam* has been formed from the adj. (**pāma* would have resulted in **pām*), perhaps under the influence of Lhd. *pā*. — But *pūn* 'id.' < **pāmnah*.

363. *pūnda* 'heel'. G. compares Bal. *pūnzig*, and doubtlessly Av. *pāšna-* etc. Darīn. compares Psht. *pša* 'foot'. — Khl., B., Ga. *punda*, Waz. *pīnda*. — *pūnda* < **pāntā-*, cf. Anc. Slav. *pēta* 'heel', *pōlo* 'foot-chain' (cf. Bal. *phend* 'heel-rope'). — It is not probable that Bal. *pūnzig* (*phīz*, *phīd*, *pīnē*) belongs to the same stem. — Rav. *pūndai*, *pāndai* 'heel', and Bell. *pūndai* 'heel', *pāndai* 'calf of the leg'. But this word (Waz. *pāndai*, Khl. *pāndai*, B. *pūndai*, M. *pāndā* etc.) means only 'calf of the leg' and is borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *pīndaka-* Lhd. *pīnnī*, Kati *pīnnū*, Waig. *pūrē* etc.). — Reg. *pša* v. s.v.

168. *pīnja* '5', G. < Av. *pānča*. — Khl., Kh., Sl., A., Taj., H. etc. *pīnza* etc., G., M., Waz. *pīnzo*, Gh., GhGh., *pīnja*, Naz. *pīnjo*, B., Nyaz., Ms., Durr. K. *pīnja*, Rs. *pīnja*, Z., Pur. *pīnzo*; M. 2 *pīnza*, M. 1 *pīnja*, Km. *pīzj*. — Note **añč-* > -inj-; cf. Shgh. *pīnc?* — B. 2 *pīnzo* '5', but *pēnza* '15'.

160. *panjōs* '50', G. < Av. *pānčāsata-*, Skr. *pañcāśat-*. — H., M., Kh., *panzōs*, B., Z. *panjōs*, Waz. *pēnzsōs*, M. 1 *pānjos*, Km. *pīnjos*, Pur. 1 *pīnjos*. — *panjōs* < *pānčāsata-*. — Unstressed *añč-* was apparently not palatalized, and the *i* of some dialects is due to the influence of *pīnja*.

pīnol 'to chuck into the mouth from the palm of the hand, as grain'. — Etym. unknown. — < **pānyā-*, cf. Lith. *pēnū* (E. Lith. *pēnū*) 'to feed'?

167. *pāna* 'leaf', G. < Av. *pārəna-*, cf. Prs. *par*, Bal. *pān* etc. — H. *pāna*, B. *pāni*, M., Z. *pān(i)yē*, Waz. *pōnyē*. — Cf. also Par. *pōn* 'feather', Shgh. *pān*, Yd. *pānuk* 'leaf' (Grierson), *pānuk* (Bidd.), *pāna* feather'. — The Bal. word is borr. from Si. *pān*; but *pāna* is genuine. — With sonorization of *p-* in sandhi: *bāna* 'wingfeather', H. *bānā*, Khl. *bānā*, but *bānā* 'small feather'. — Cf. also *bānō* m., *bānā* f. 'eyelash' (Rav.), Waz. *bōnā* m., Khl. *bānā*, M. *bānā*, B., H. *bāna*. — *par* 'feather' is borr. from Prs. — Cf. also Shgh. *bōn* 'beard' (*n* < **rn* as in *mūn* 'apple')?

pāndai 'calf of the leg', v. s.v. *pūnda*.

177. *prā-* verbal prefix (in *prā-natōl* q. v.), G. < Av. *parā-* 'away', Skr. *parā-* etc. — *prē-* (in *prē-śōdōl* 'to leave off', *prē-kawul* 'to cut off', *prē-watōl* 'to fall', *prē-yastōl* 'to throw', *prē-wīnjsōl* 'to wash'), which G. finds it difficult to explain, < **parai*, cf. Gr. *παγαι*. — Cf. *par*, *prōlōl*.

161. *par* 'over, upon', G. < Av. *upairi*. — *par* is used as a prepos. in Kand. = *pa*. In other dialects we find *prē* 'on him, it' < **par ē* (Km.) or *pē* (H., Khl., Nz., M., Z.), *pu* (B.), either < *pa ē*, or from

prē as *tē* < *trē* 'from him, it' (q. v.). — *upairi* would become **bar* (**bōr*?), v. s.v. *bar* (< *upara-*). *par* < Av. *pairi-*. — The verbal prefix *prē-* is not identical with *par*, as stated by G., but is derived < **parai-* (v. s.v. *prā*).

pāra (in *da pāra* 'for the sake of'), borr. from Lhd. *pārū* 'id'.

169. *pērai* m., *pērāt* f. 'demon', G. < Av. *pairikā-*, cf. Prs. *pārī*. — Km. i pl. *pēriyān*, Waz. pl. *pāriōn*.

181. *pōr* 'debt', G. < Av. *pāra-* 'guilt'. — Bal. *pōr* must be borr. from Psht., and Khetrani *phōr* again from N.Bal.

182. *pōre* 'across, beyond, on the other side', G. < Av. *pārē*, loc. of *pāra-* = Skr. *pāra-* 'the further bank of a river'. — Av. *pārē* is not traceable. — *pōre* is used also in the sense of 'on, at, till' (Khl. *ōsa pōre* 'till now', M. *rā pōre* 'with me', Z. *e Jallabāta pērē* 'as far as Jalalabad', M. *pa cāniō pērē* 'in the curls', M. *z pa manō pērē* 'regarding the apples' etc.). — Waz. *pēri*, *pōri*, Afr. *pērē*, Nz. *pōryē*, H., Khl. etc., *pōrē*.

Waz. *parēdāl* 'to run, flee', *parawōl* 'to make run', Rav. *parawul* 'to instigate' etc. — Cf. Par., Pash. *par-* 'to go'. Prob. of Ind. origin.

Waz. *pōrgai* 'acorn' < **parku+ka-*? Cf. Lat. *quercus*, Skr. *parkaṭī-* 'ficus religiosa'. Prob. genuine, not borr. from Panj. *pārgāi* 'quercus ilex', which denotes the tree, not the fruit.

paryaz 'trembling (at the commencement of small-pox)'. — Etym. unknown.

parhār 'wound, blow', borr. from a Dard or tats. form of Skr. *prahāra-*, cf. Pash. *laār*, *θlāar*, *śavōr* etc., Hi. etc. *prahār* (tatsama). — Waz. *prawōr*, *pēyawōr*; *pyaō*, *prawaržōllai* 'wounded' is due to a contamination with *waržōl* 'to cut up'.

361. *prōlāl* 'to sell'. G. compares Prs. *furōxtan* 'id.', and analyses the verb as composed of a noun *prō*, poss. borr. from Prs. *furōš*, and *lāl* 'to give'; but he would expect *wr-*, not *pr-*. — Rav. also *prōwul*; Waz. and gen. *xarcawul* is used. — *prōlāl* < **parā-dā-*, cf. Soghd. *pr̥d-*, Shgh. *parðāð-*, Minj. *pōlār* (< **paradār-*, Gauth., MSL. XIX, 151). — **para-wak-s*, as in Prs., in Par. *pharāt-*, Orm. *prawak*, and prob. in Wkh. *pūrūt̥k* (acc. to Gauth. < **para-rā-ta-*).

prēništōl 'to live, dwell', v. s.v. *mēšta*.

162. *parūn* 'yesterday'. G. compares Prs. *paran* 'id.', Skr. *purāṇa-* 'ancient, former'. — Cf. Orm. *prān*. — *baranai* 'stale, not fresh; yester-night', *barāya*, Waz. *barāyā* 'yesternight', with sonorization of *p-*.

170. *pērūne* f. pl. 'the Pleiades', G. < Av. *paoiryāēnas-ca* (*paoiryāēni-*), cf. Prs. *parwin*. — *pērūn-* < **parwyān-*? *-ūn-* can scarcely be the regular, phonetic outcome of **wyain-*. Bal. *panwar* also is irregular, and prob. borr.

prānatol, *prānajəm* 'to open, unclose, loosen, separate, spread. —

H. *prānizəm*, Khl. *prānistol*, *prānizama* (also: *haya jandra praništē* šī 'this lock can be opened'), AJ. *prānistol*, *prānizəm*. — Prob. contamination of two roots. **mīstol* < *nād- < *nedh- 'to tie' (cf. Skr. *nah-*, Lat. *nōdus* etc.). **nātol*, **nājəm* < *nak- < *neqʷ-? If *j* is correct, not < *naz- < *negh- (cf. Lat. *necto*?).

163. *parōs* 'last year'. G. compares Skr. *parut*, Prs. *pār-sāl*, Wkh. *pard*. — If the form *parōs* (Gilbertson, Engl. Psht. Coll. Dict., specimen page) is correct, *par-* would correspond to Wkh. *pard* < **parut*, Par. *parā-sur* etc. — But prob. < **par-watsa-*, cf. Sar. *parwus*, Shgh. *pərwās* 'id.', and Wkh. *viti* 'year' (Hjuler).

parṣa 'rock', Waz. *parṣa* 'bare, sloping rock'. — Borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pāṣya-* n. pl. 'stones', *pāṣāna-* 'stone' etc. Cf. Kati *parṣi* 'rock, mountain', with retention of *rš*.

prē-šōdol 'to drop, leave' v. s.v. **šōdol*.

prat 'distant', poss. < **para-šta-*, cf. Av. *parā* 'away', *paraka-* 'distant'.

prōt, f. *prata* 'fallen, lying down' < **parā-wašta-*, v. *prē-watsol*.

prē-watsol 'to fall', v. s.v. *watsol*.

parxa 'dew'. — Waz., H. *párxa*, Khl. *pórxa*, M. *párwxwād*. — Etym. unknown. — If borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pruṣvā-* 'drop of water, rime', cf. Khow. *pražyār* 'dew', the Waz. form must be borr. from N. Psht.

parzēdol 'to be thrown as in wrestling, to be prostrated, overturned'.

Cf. Skr. *pari-hā-* pass. 'to be inferior to, fail, desist', Av. *zā(y)-* 'to send away'?

Kh. *paražéle* m. 'wounded' < *para-žata-*, v. sv. **žol*.

pīrawdol (*pīrəl*), *pīrəm* 'to buy'. Etym. unknown.

165. *pōr* 'ruined, lost in gambling', G. < Av. *parata-*, *pōša-* 'lost, defeated'. — Waz. *pōr* 'worsted, defeated'. — In the sense of 'gambling house' *pōr* is borr. from Si. *phad*" 'id.'. Pash. *pharag* 'lost in gambling' renders it poss. that the Psht. word is entirely borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *sphāt-* 'to hurt, injure'?).

parsōb m. 'swelling', *parsēdol* 'to swell, expand'. — Etym. unknown.

pīrma 'a kind of brace, rope, strap'. — Etym. unknown.

164. *parūnai* 'veil, mantle worn by women'. G. compares Prs. *parda*, which is borr. in Psht. *parda*. — Cf. also Skr. *paṭa-*, *paṭala-* 'id.', poss. Goth. *falþan* 'to fold'.

prang 'leprosy', *prangai* 'a leper'. — M. *prāng* *prāng* 'a piebald panther'. — Etym. unknown.

178. *prāng* 'panther'. G. compares Skr. *prādāku-*, Prs. *palang*. — Gen. *prāng*, *prāng*, Waz. *prōng*. — Skr. *prādāku-* in the sense of 'tiger, panther' only in Lex., but cf. Lhd. *parrā*. Pash. *purāng* is borr. from Psht. — Cf. Khow. *purdūm*; Par. *parōn*, which also seem to be connected with this group of words.

parpūs 'lungs, entrails of an animal'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *phu(p)phusa-* 'lung'. Cf. Pash. *parpū*, Waig. *parpūs* etc., but Lhd. *phippur* etc.

179. *psə* m. 'gen. name for goats and sheep', G. < Av. *pasu-*, cf. Bal. *pas* etc. — Thus Afr. etc. *psə*, but B. *pəsə*, H. *pesə* 'male goat'. *psə* m. 'a dumb fart'. — Etym. unknown. — Not directly < Indo-Eur. **pezid-*, but prob. a onomatop. formation of a similar character.

psōləl 'to put on, wear', *psōl* 'necklace, belt', < **pati-* (or *upa-*) sad. Cf. Av. *sādayanti-* 'name of a kind of garment', Skr. *chad-* 'to cover, cloth,' *prati-chad-* 'to cover' etc. V. *psūnai*.

pāslawul 'to give in charge, consign, commit'. — Etym. unknown.

362. *psān* 'a sharpening stone'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *fasān*.

psūnai 'ambush' < **upa-sād(a)na-*? Cf. Skr. *upa-cchamma-* 'concealed, hidden'. V. *psōləl*.

psōr m. 'breadth, latitude'. — Etym. unknown.

psarlai 'the spring'. — Waz., Bn., Pur., *psarlai*, Taj. *psarlē*, Ga., Z. *pasarlai*, Durr. K. *pasarlē*, Sl. *pəsərlai*, M. *parsalai*, M. 1 *pārsalai*, B. 1 *pərsalai*, Kh., Kh. 1 *spārlai*, Trk. *sparkəi*, A. *sparkai*, H. *sparkē*, Kh. *sparkē*, B., Mhm. *sarlai*, K. *sárle*. — < **upa-sarada-ka-*, cf. Av. *upa-naxtar-* 'adjoining the night', Skr. *upa-parvan-* 'the day before the Parvan', *upa-pūrvavarātram* 'towards the beginning of the night', Khorazmian *pa-čirē* 'n. of the month preceding čirē', Lith. *pa-vāsaris* 'spring' (*vāsara* 'summer'), Czehk *podzim* 'autumn' (*sima* 'winter'). — Cf. Minj. *psidroh* 'id.' (not 'spring' = 'fountain', Grierson, Ishk., p. 13. In Biddulph's vocabularies the word 'spring' always denotes the season). — In Psht. and Minj. the lost word **sarad-* must have denoted 'summer' as in Oss. — Note **sarad-*, with the strong stem as in Skr. *śarad-*. The elision of the vowel has taken place so late that **r(a)d* has resulted in *rl*, not *r*. (Minj. **r(a)δ* > *dr*, not **rl*). But cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*. — *ž̄mai*, *mónai*, *wōr̄ai* < **z̄imaka*, **hamínaka*, **wāsítaka* (?), but *psarlái* < **upa-saradāka*.

pōst, pl. *pāstə* 'soft, yielding'. Waz. *pēst* 'soft, smooth, flat, low-lying' (d) *pōsta watan* 'of the plain') < **pasta-* 'fallen, low', cf. Prs. *past* 'low'. — Also *pōs*, pl. *pāss*; the phonetically regular forms would be *pōs*: *pāstə*.

ps̄ 'blacksmith'. — Etym. unknown.

pašakāl, *paršakāl*, *bašakāl* 'rainy season'. — H. *pašakāl*, Waz. *pēša* 'shower of rain'. Cf. Prs. *baršakāl*, *pašakāl*, *puršikāl* etc. 'rainy season, rain-cloud'. — From Hi. tatsama *barškāl* etc. — *wasa* 'summer shower' from Lhd., *barsāt* 'rain' from Hi.

psarlai 'a kid when about one year old', Waz. *ps̄arl*. Prob. < **upa-saradya-ka-* 'belonging to, born in spring' (v. *psarlai*). Cf. *waryūmai* q.v. — Also in *dōšar(a)l* 'a kid of two years' (v. Darm., CXLVIII, and cf. Par. *dusara* 'id.'), Waz. *daršārla* 'sheep, three

pešcum. — *paštana* 'question', Waz. *paštanna*, H. *pəxtana*, Kh., B., Nz. *puxtán(n)a*, M. *paxtāna*, M. ȝ *pəxtāna* etc. Popularly associated with *paštūn*, cf. A.J. *paštūn xū da poštānē wāšai dai, da rōtāi wāšai na dai* 'a Pathan is hungry after questions, not after bread'.

pušta-warga 'kidney'. — Waz. *paštawargai*, H. *pəxtawárga*, Khl. *puxtawárgē* pl., Ga. *paxtawárgái*, B. *paxtawárgi*. — < Av. *paršti-* 'back' (v. *puštaī*) + **warkā*, cf. Av. *varaθka-*, Prs. *gurda* etc., poss. also Shgh. *ūwj* (= **ūšwj*?), *wūšč* (cf. e. g. *vūšwj* 'carried' < **bṛtaka-*). — Psht. f. prob. from old dual. -ā. The assim. **tk* > **k* must be older than the transition **rt* > *r*, cf. Wkh. *welk*, perhaps very much older (v. Jacobsohn, Arier u. Ugros. 220).

pašōya, pašwaya 'spelling'. V. s.v. *šayjl*.

pātē, pātō 'remaining, left'. — Waz. *pōtai*, H. *pātə*, B. *pātō*, M., Km. etc. *pātē*, M. ȝ *pāt*. — Etym. unknown. **pati-ašta-* from Av. *az-* 'to drive' etc. does not suit the meaning.

patūn 'the thigh of a man'. — H., B., Khl., *patūn* 'id.', but Ga. 'thigh of small animals'. — < Av. *paitištāna-* 'leg', cf. Shgh. *bīštūn*, Yazg. *baxtēn*.

Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', v. s.v. *tād*.

pēwəl, pēwəm, pēyəl, pēyəm 'to string, file, thread, pierce', Waz. *pēyəl* 'to transfix'. — Prob. orig. pres. stem *pēy**, preter. *pēwd** < **pati-* (w?) *af-ya-*, **pati-* (w?) *af-ta-*? -- Orm. K. lw. *payēk, piyēk* 'to string beads'.

pōwəl, piāyəm 'to graze'. — Waz. *pēwəl, pyaiyā*, Bn. *pīwəl*. — *pō-* < **pāta-*, *piāy-* < **pāy-*, cf. Av. *pā(y)-* 'to guard', Orm. *payēk* 'to graze'. — *pākl* 'to protect' is borr. from Lhd. *pālān*.

Waz. *paxa* 'feather, leaf'. — Borr. from Ind., cf. Si. *pakh** 'feather' etc.?

But *x* < *kh* is irregular.

pəx 'scab'. — Etym. unknown.

180. *pōx*, pl. *pāxə* 'ripe, cooked', G. < **paxwa-*, cf. Skr. *pakva-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *pēx* 'ripe'. — ə through the influence of w, cf. *rōy*.

paxsēdəl 'to grieve, fret, yearn', *paxsāk*, *paxšāk* 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown.

paxwandai 'a loop, noose'. — *wandai* v. s.v. *wand*.

paxyal m. 'sweating', v. s.v. *xwala*.

pyaməl 'to measure (as liquids, grain etc.)'. — < **pati-mā-*, **maya-*? *pīza* 'miscarrying', v. *spēyāza*.

166. *pāza* 'nose'. Acc. to G. genuine, while *pōza* is borr. from Prs. *pōz*. — *pēza* 'peak of a mountain', Waz., B., M. *pēza* 'nose'. H., Khl., Ga., Sb. *pōza*, A. *pāza*, Khair-ul-B. *pāz*. — Cf. also *kar-bēzē*, **mēzē* 'mucus from the nose', *warbūz* (H. *warbūz*, Khl. *urbūz*) 'muzzle' (cf. sv. *war-*), *tambūzak*, *tambūza*, *tambēza* 'muzzle, bridge of the

nose' (cf. Prs. *tarfuz* etc.), *pēzwān* 'nose-ring'. The forms with *-ēz-* < **-auzy-* are genuine, *pā-* may be explained from **pwa-* < **pau-*. — Orm. L. *pōz* 'mouth' is borr., K. *pyūz* poss. genuine.

360. *pēzē*, *bēzəl* 'to darn, fine-draw, mend, stitch' (Rav., Bell.), G. 'to sift' (on what authority?). — Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *bēxtan*, *bēzam* 'to sift'. — Imposs. on acc. of the meaning. *pēzna* 'sieve' has no corresponding form in Prs., poss. = **pējna* < **pati-waičanā-*, cf. Yazgh. *pāxt-* 'to sift', Ashk. *pēča* 'sieve' etc. — *pēzēl* < **peig-*, cf. Lat. *pingo* in the sense of 'stitching' (cf. Walde s.v.)?

171. *pēzandəl*, *pēzənəm* 'to recognize', v. **zəndəl*. *pē-* before palatal as in *pēčūmāi*, but *pātūn*, *pašōya*, *paxyal*.
pūš 'sprinkling', Waz. *pīš*. Cf. Skr. *prṣ-* 'to sprinkle'? — *pūš*, *pūg*, *pūk* 'blowing, blast', Waz. *pīhai* is a diff. word, borr. from Lhd. *phūkā*.

R.

rā adverbial pron. 1. s. and pl., 'to me', also 'here'. — Gen. *rā*, Afr. *rā*, Waz. *rō*, but. Kh. *rz*, Km. *ər*. — Acc. to Darm. LXXXII < Av. *aθra* (cf. *dar*, *war*). *rā* < **aθrā*, *ər* < **aθra* acc. to the sentence stress? Cf. Orm. K. *hir*, *rī*, L. *ēr*, *ar* (v. Report, 35).

rabaya 'moonlight'. Dissim. < **wrabaya* < **fra-pṛnā-*, cf. Sak. *purrā-* 'moon', and poss. Prs. *barn* 'new-moon' (< **apṛna-*?).

rēbār 'a go-between, match-maker'. — Etym. unknown.

187. *ričā* 'tick, nit, egg of a louse'. G. compares Skr. *likṣā-*, Prs. *rišk*, Oss. *lisk* etc. — **kš* > **šk* in this word is common Ir. (G. § 13,2). — Psht. *i*, not *ə* after *r*. — Caucasian words like Rut. *lix*, Bud. *liš*, Chakh. *viš* 'louse' (Erckert) are poss. borr. from Ir.

367. *rōy* 'well, in health'. G. compares Skr. *raghu-*, *laghu-* 'light, quick, active', but objects to f. *rōya*, not **raya*. — Cf. also Av. *rayu-* 'swift'. — *rangai* 'thin, scanty, shallow, slight' (Waz. *rang* 'spread', *rangai* 'shallow') is prob. not connected with *raghu-* etc., as words belonging to this group are not found in the sense of 'small' etc. (cf. Gr. *ελαχύς*) in Indo-Ir.

186. *rōma*, *rima* 'mucus, dysentery' (Bell.), *ramē* pl. 'mucus, bile' (Rav.). G. compares Av. *ray-* 'to stool', Prs. *rīm* 'pus, matter' (also borr. in Psht.). — Why not **rēma*? Prob. < **rimā-*.

rīna 'awl', Waz. *rīnā*. — Etym. unknown.

189. *rūn*, *wrūn* 'thigh', G. < Av. *rāna-*. — Khl. *rūn*, Ga. *wrūn*, Waz. *vrīn*. *wrūn* < *rū-* is due to the same tendency as Av. *uru-* < **ru-*. *rangai* 'thin, slight', v. s.v. *rōy*.

190. *rūn*, f. *rūna* 'bright', *raṇā* f. 'brightness, light', G. < Av. *raoxšna-*. — Waz. *rīn*, f. *raṇa*, AJ., H., Km. etc. *rūn*, *raṇa* (not *rūna*). — Cf.

also Sak. *rrūnattāti* 'brightness', Orm. *rūn* 'fire', Par. *rhīne*. *au (*ō?) > *wa* is later than *xšn > *šn > *u*.

raswalai, *rasolai* 'corn, gall'. — Etym. unknown.

184. *raš* m. 'dirt, filth, ordure, matter or pus from a wound', G. < Av. *raeša-* 'wound, hurt, bodily damage', cf. Prs. *rēš* 'wound, pus, matter'. — Prob. a contamination has taken place between Av. *raeša-*, from *raeš-* 'to hurt' (cf. also Oss. *rīs* 'pain'), and **raiša-* < **loiso-*, cf. Old Prussian *layso* 'potter's clay', Old Norw. *leir* 'clay', and further Lat. *līmus* 'filth, dirt', etc. — Waz. *raš* 'cream' prob. is the same word, denoting the thick part of the milk. — Regarding *-aš* v. s.v. *maš*.

rēšol 'to spin', v. s.v. *werēšol*.

rištalai, *rāštalai* 'the grain remaining on the ground of the threshing floor'. Cf. Av. *rāθ-*, *irista-* 'to stick to, adhere to, lie on the ground'.

rāškō m. 'an instrument for drawing anything out with'. < *rā-kšō*, v. *kšol*.

riškai 'fillet, strip, band'. < **rištra-*, v. s.v. *werēšol*.

188. *rištūnai*, *rištūnai* 'true', *rištiyā* 'truth'. G. compares Av. *arš-* (*arš-*) 'right, true', *arštāt-* '(the goddess of) righteousness' etc., and considers *t* to be the remnant of an old suffix. — *rištiyā* is used also as an adj. — Waz. *rištiyā* (š or š?), H., Khl., M. 3 *rixtiyā*, Sb. *rextiyā*, B. *rextiā*, H., M. 3, Khl. *rixtiyā*, but Khl., A.J., M. 2 also *rištiyā*. — Kohist. Shina Iw. *rištēā* 'genuine', *dārištū* 'right'. — **r̥štāt-* (cf. Av. *arštāt-*) > **r̥štād* > *rištiyā*, and, with secondary palatalization of š, *rištiyā-*. These forms can be explained only on the supposition that, in the case of initial **r̥št-*, the š became š through the influence of *r*, before the development of a separate vocalic element. The internal group **r̥št-* resulted in **e(r)št* or **u(r)št*, cf. e. g. *išai* (s.v. *šodol*) and *puštai*. A different treatment of initial and internal *r* is phonetically quite natural, and is found in Ind. also. — Before a single consonant initial *r* becomes *(*e*)*r*, cf. *rūnd* 'blind' (with secondary elision of the initial vowel), *yaš*, *ēš* 'bear'. — It seems impossible to derive the Psht. forms from **rašt-*, cf. Soghd. *ršt*, *ršty'k* 'just, right', Chr. Soghd. *rēštyaq*, Sak. *rrašta-* etc., as this form would result in Psht. **rat*. — The preservation of sonantic *r* in E. Ir. dialects till a comparatively late date is proved by the contrast between Shgh. *ken-* < **kun-* (already in old Ir.) < **kṛn-*, but *čud* < **kṛt-* (v. s.v. *čāra*), and by Sak. *ysira-* 'heart', where *-d-* must have been elided before **r* became *ir*; if not, we should expect **ysila-* < **sirda-*.

rwā 'marriage procession', v. *wrā*.

rawai 'demon, goblin'. — M. f. *rāwiyē*, Z. *rāwyē*. — Derivation < **rawaka-* cf. Skr. *rava-* 'roar, yell' is quite uncertain.

365. *rawdəl*¹, *rawəm* 'to reap'. G. rejects the comparison with Skr. *lū-* and mentions the possibility of *rawdəl* < **drawdəl* being related to Prs. *dirawidən* etc. — To a large extent abandoned, prob. on account of the collision with *rawdəl*², and replaced through Waz. *rēbdəl*, H. *rēbəl*, *rēbəm*, Khl. *rēbī*, B. *rēbdal*, *rēbə* < **raupaya-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *rōp-* (cf. Barth., *miran* M. III, 8). — The derivation of *rawdəl* from **drawdəl* seems impossible. — *rawd-*, *rawd-* < **rufsta-*, the pres. *raw-* is prob. an analogical formation. The original *paradigma* would be *rawd-*, *reb-*.

366. *rawdəl*² 'to suck'. G. compares Sar. *row-*, and, with Tomaschek, Gr. *φορέω* etc. — Waz. *rāvdəl* trans., *raivəl* caus.

191. *rwaj* f. 'day'. G. compares Av. *raočah-* 'light, day', Skr. *rociṣ-* etc. — Sb., K. *rʷaz*, H., Chach *ras*, Ga. *wraj*, Khl., Nz. etc. *wraz*, B. *wrēj*, Afr., B. 1, Ms., Bn. *wrēs*, Kh. (*w)rēz, Waz. *wroz*. — Fem. under the infl. of *špa* 'night'?
rwastō 'after, behind', v. *wrastō*.
ruwēza 'female marriage guest', v. s.v. *wrā*.*

183. *rayəl*, *rāym* 'to bray (as an ass)', *rayā* f. 'braying'. G. compares Skr. *rai-*, *rāyati* 'to bark'.
riyāša, *rāša* 'heap of grain', Khl. *rāša*, Waz. *rēša* 'winnowed grain'. On acc. of the vowel scarcely borr. from Prs. *rāš* 'id.', poss. genuine < **rāsī-*, cf. Skr. *rāśi-* 'heap'.
riyawəl, *riyawəm* 'to raise, lift'. — Etym. unknown. — Connected with Av. *rap-* 'to support, serve', *riyawd-* < **rafli-*?
rōža 'fast', also *rōja*, *rōza*. Borr. from Prs., the forms with *ž*, *j* at an early date.

185. *ražēdəl* 'to cast off, shed, to fall (as leaves)' etc. Acc. to G. a denom. connected with Av. *hariz-* 'to let go', with metathesis of *ar* > *ra*. — Khl. *rajaivəl*, Khiz. *ražēdəl*, *rēž*, *rēj*, Ganj-i-Pashto *rēšēdəl*. — Psht. *ra* < *ar* has no parallels. *raž-* either < **razaya-*, cf. Skr. *rah-* 'to leave, part, abandon', or, better, < Av. *raēk-* (*raēčaya-*) 'to leave, abandon', cf. Prs. *rēxtan*, *rēzam* 'to pour, scatter, diffuse' etc. In that case we must assume **aiča* > *aža*, *aža* (but **ača* > *aja*). *raž-* < **raiča-*, *rēž-* < **raič(a)ya-*, cf. s.v. *maš*. — *wražūn* 'dispersion' < **wi-raičāna-*, cf. Soghd. *wyr'yc* 'he poured out' (Meillet, BSL. XXIII, 101), Chr. Soghd. *parič-* 'to leave', Wkh. *wareč-n* 'to remain, to be tired', Sar. *warezda*, Ishk. *frin* 'he remained (< **vi-rīxna-*) etc. (With Wkh., Sar. cf. semasiologically Si. *virc-*, *virtō* 'to be wearied').
rūžd 'habituated, accustomed', Waz. *rīždai*, *rīždyawəl* 'to accustom'. — Etym. unknown.

režēdēdəl 'to tremble, quiver'. — Cf. W. Oss. *rezun* 'to tremble', Sak. *ha-rrīvs-* 'to fear'. With intensive redupl. **rairiz-* > **rērz-* > *režd-* (v. sv. *kežəl*)?

R.

rūnd 'blind' < **rta-anda-*. Cf. Av. *anda-*, Sāk. *hana-*, Orm. *hōnd*, and Av. *aš-* emphasizing prefix < **rta-* (v. BSL. XXV, 63).

rānjara, *zarāja*, *uānzara*, *rānjara* m. 'tar'. — Prob. *rānjara* is the original form. — Connected with Prs. *rāng* 'colour', *razīdan* 'to dye, colour'?

S.

210. *sōe* m., *sōya* f. 'hare'. G. compares Skr. *śāśa-* (< **śasa-*), Wkh. *süi*. — Waz. *sēya*, *sōya* f., Khl. *śiwa* f., B. *sōyea* m. and f., H. *sēwē* m., M. *sōi* m., *sōya* f., Ga. *sōē*. — With contraction < **saha-ka-*, cf. Sāk. *saha-*, Par. *sahōk*, Orm. *sikak*. — *sōyālai*, Waz. *samyōlai* 'a hare's burrow', v. s.v. *yālai*.

sabah m. (Rav. and Bell.) 'a kind of grass', *sābuh* (Rav.), *sābah* m. (Bell.) 'vegetables, greens', *sābū* 'a species of grass growing in the hills, *Panicum Colōnum*', Waz. *sōbə* m. pl. 'a kind of vegetable eaten with bread'. — < **sāp-*, cf. Shgh. *sēbe* 'a cultivated field' < **sāpači-*, Prs. *sabs* 'green, grass' < **sapači-*. Cf. also Gr. *χῆπος* 'garden'? The semasiological relationship between 'field, garden' and 'grass, greens' as in *wāšo*, *marya*, or in Gr. *χόρτος*, Welsh Gyp. *čār* 'grass'. — Cf. Pash. *savī* 'grass'?

sūyēdəl 'to become perforated, pierced'. — Denom., cf. Av. *sūkā-* 'needle', Prs. *sōzan*, Shgh. *sej*, Par. *sučīn* etc.

194. *sāh* m., *sā*, *saha* f. 'breath, life'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Skr. *śvāśa-*, Bal. *sāh*, Gabri *šā*. — Waz. *sāya*. — The Psht. and the Bal. words are borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *sāh* etc. (v. AO. I, 282). Darm. derives the word from Hi. *sās*.

sīāja 'a large flat stone or pebble, used for grinding condiments on'. — Poss. < *(a)sāčī- < **ak̥-qī-*, cf. Gr. *ἀκόρη* 'whetstone', Prs. *sān* (< **asān*? or = Skr. *śāṇa-*? v. Horn, 98) 'id.', Kurd. 'millstone'. But Prs. *ās* 'millstone' prob. < **arōra-* (v. *ōrə*) not < **ak̥-* (Horn. 22).

skōē m. 'sewing a seam, a stitch'. Waz. *skēi* 'embroidery' (*skazai* 'stitch'). — Etym. unknown.

skālwa, *škālwa* m. 'discourse, mention'. — Etym. unknown.

skān 'dark-complexioned'. — Waz. *skōn* 'id.', *skapai* 'dark-brown', Khl. *skānē*. — Etym. unknown. — Derivation from **skāršna-* cf. Skr. *kr̥ṣṇa-* etc. not prob., as no other forms with **sk-* are known (cf. *kiṇ*). Connected with *skōr*?

skōr 'coal', Waz. *skōr*, pl. *skārā* 'piece of charcoal', H. *skōr*, *skārə*, 'half-burned coal', Khl. *skar* 'charcoal'; *skarwaṭa* (*sarwatka*, *sarwatka*, *carwatka*) 'ember, live coal', H. *skārāṭa*, Khl. *skarwāṭa* 'spark of fire'. — Gauthiot (MSL. XIX, 152) compares Minj. *skarbi-yá* 'coal',

Yd. *iskawat* < **skarbata*- . The words are certainly connected, but cannot be regularly developed from **skarbata*- . Yd. *t* points to borrowing. — At any rate *skōr* is connected with Prs. *sikār* etc. 'coal' (v. Horn and Hübschm. 742). Cf. also Wkh. 'skorch' 'char-coal' (Bell.), Kurd. *askil* 'embers'. — Pash. *askōr*, *askārga*, *āshargi* 'coal' are borr. from Ir. — Shina *kāru* 'burning piece of coal', *kāri* 'piece of coal not burning' from a related form without *s*-? *skastol*, *skalsm*, *skustol*, *skulsm* 'to shear, clip', Waz. *skwastol*, *skolā*.

Cf. *skwal* 'shearing, clipping'. — The *w* renders the comparison with Av. *skand-* 'to break' uncertain. (Cf. Prs. *šikastan*, Sak. *ha-tcan-*, *ha-tcašte* (part. perf. f.) 'to destroy', Shgh. *š'čend-* 'to cut', Skr. (Dhātup.) *skhad-* 'to cleave'). Waz. *w* might, however, be secondarily developed after *k*, and *u* in *skustol* may denote *o*; but *skwal* seems, if correct, to be derived from **skauda*-, not **skada*- . — The Psht. unnasalized present would eventually correspond to Skr. *skhadate*.

368. *skaštol*, *skan̥m* 'to cut out, clip out'. Acc. to G. and Darm. < Av. *karat-* (-*kərəntači*, -*kərəsta-*) etc., *s*- being a verbal prefix, and *s-kan̥* < **krnt-* . — Waz. *skaštol*, *skan̥ā*, Khl. *skorroma*, AJ. *skan̥em*. — *s*- < **hača*- , if it does not belong to the root. *s-km̥-* < *-*kr̥n-* < *-*kr̥tn-* . — Orm. L. *parčar-* 'to cut' must be a lw. on account of the *r*. < Psht. **parčan-* (= **parčār-*) < **pariškr̥ðn-*? *skoyol*, *skoyam* 'to scrape, scratch' < **skābaya*- , cf. Lat. *scabo* etc. *b* > *w* lost before *y* cf. *stāyol*(?), *wāyol*. — Cf. Waz. *skeyī* f. 'pitch-fork'?

192. *sal* '100', G. < Av. *sata*- . — Waz., Khl., M., M. 1, Km., Z., Pur., Kh. 1. *sal*, M. 2, Ga. *s̥l*, H. *sel*, B., Kh., M. 3 *sal*. Kh. *pinzə* *səla* etc. — *sū* in *tērsū* '300' borr. from Ind.

stāl 'equal, of the same tribe'. Waz. *siyol* 'rival'. Cf. Khetrani *syāl* 'enemy', Bal. *syāl* 'relation, equal, enemy'. — Of Ind. origin, or from Ar. *siyāl* 'overbearing, insulting'?

sūlēdol 'to become ground, grated'. — Waz. *silawol* 'to wear away'. — Orm. K. *sayēk* 'to abrade, smoothe', L. 'to rub, polish' (Orm. K. lw. *sūlaw'ēk* 'to abrade, grate' etc.) Cf. Av. *suδuš-* 'mill'?

sēlwa, *sēla* 'friendship, affection'. Waz. *silha* 'peace after war'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. lw.

sīma 'way, path, side, quarter'. Borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *sī*, *sīmā* (tatsama) 'boundary', Lhd. *sī*, Bal. lw. *sīm*, Skr. *sīman-*.

sanjol 'to pour out, empty, eject water'. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *sīc-*, *sīncati*, Panj. *simjñā*.

198. *spai* 'dog', f. *spai*. G. < Av. *span-*, cf. Prs. *sag* etc. — Waz. *spai* m. and f., B. *spai* m., *spai* f., etc. — < **spaka*- , cf. Orm. *spuk*, Par. *espāz*, *espō* etc.

spējol, *spēcal* 'to clear, clean, purify'. — Etym. unknown.

201. *spuk* 'light'. Acc. to G. genuine, but *subuk* borr. from Prs. *subuk*, cf. Phl. *spuk*. — Waz., H. *spok*. — Doubtful whether genuine, or borr. from Phl.
spalam 'fox' < *spēr-lam* 'grey-tail'. Cf. *tōr-lamai* 'n. of an animal'.
spalmai 'swallow-wort, milk-bush, Asclepias gigantea', Waz. *spalmai*, — Etym. unknown. — Poss. < **spīθma-*, cf. Gr. *σπιθής* 'broad, wide' (v. Walde, s.v. *spatium*).

369. *spalanai*, *spēlanai* 'the seed of the wild rue'. Acc. to G. from a noun **spal-*, *spēl-*, cf. Prs. *aspand*. — Waz. *spēlanai*. — Hübschm. (ad 80) considers Psht. *spānda* 'wild rue' (Waz. *spōnda* 'a plant') to be borr. from Prs. *aspand*. — This is not phonetically prob.; *spal-*, *spēl* with orig. *ŋ*?

200. *spīn* 'white', G. < **spaina-*, cf. Av. *spaēta-*. — Better < **spaiθna-* (not **spīθna-*, as the vowel is not lengthened in *bōn*, q. v.,) cf. Qainat Gypsy *safinug* 'white', Kurd. *ispīn-dār* 'poplar', Skr. *śvitna-*. — *spīna* 'fat, suet, tallow' < *spīn*; but *spīna* 'tendon Achilles' (Ga. *spīnō*, M., Km. *spīna* 'thigh')?
spōnai 'ring-worm', Waz. *spīnai*, Khl. *spūne*. — Etym. unknown.
spānsai 'string, thread', Waz. *spānsai*, *spānsai* 'cotton twist, guinea worm', cf. *spōnai*. — Etym. unknown.

spāra 'plough-share'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *suþār*, as *ā* becomes *ō* even in feminines in *-a*. — Cf. Sar. *spur*, Ishk. *uspir*, Wkh. *spūnd'r* etc. — Cf. *saspār*, *sispār* 'id.', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (Khl. *saspōra*), Par. *phī-e-šašpār* 'hoe'. Derivation < **saš-spōr* (**saš* < **sasīra*, Skr. *śastra-* 'iron, steel') is very doubtful.

202. *spēra* 'gray', G. < **spīθra-*, cf. Skr. *śvitra-* etc. — In all dialects *ē*, accordingly *spēra* < **spaiθra-*, if not *ēr* < **iθr* (cf. *cēr*). — *spēra* also means 'unlucky, useless', e. g. H. *zə spēra yəm* 'I have bad luck at play'.
spōr 'horseman', v. sv. *swōr-*.
spōr 'dry, stale, withered; plain, simple, pure'. — Etym. unknown.
sparya 'a well'. Orig. 'a spring' < **sparg-* 'to burst forth', Skr. *sphūrj-*. Av. *sparyā-* means 'a shoot' (used about the barbs of an arrow), cf. *fra-sparyā-* 'a shoot', cf. Sak. *haþpalgya-* 'to make to blossom', Soghd. *spry-* 'to blossom', Wkh. *spray* 'flower'. Cf. also Lat. *spargo* 'to sprinkle' etc., and Engl. *spring*.
spaxai 'skewer, peg, packing needle'. — Etym. unknown.
spār(d)əl, *spārem* 'to undo, unravel, open', < **spart-*, cf. Skr. *sphat-* 'to burst, expand'? Or, with *r* from the preter., cf. Orm. *w̄spalvēk* 'to wring, press out', Av. *vī-spār-*?
spēšta 'the membranous covering of the stomach, peritoneum'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. as 'covering' < 'clinging', cf. Skr. *spṛṣṭi-* 'touching'.
spōxz m., *spōxza* f. 'bladder, pubes'. Waz. *spēxz* m., Khl. *spōxza*. 'bladder, groin'. — Etym. unknown.

spēyāsa 'miscarrying', cf. *pīāza*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *spā-*, *spaya-* 'to throw away'?

199. *spaša* 'louse', G. < Av. *spīš-* n. — Not š, but š! — Khl., Z. *spīga*, H., Ga., M., B. *spāga*, Waz. *spaša*. — The gender has been influenced by *wraša* (Khl. *wrīga*, G. *wrāga*, but B. *wrégi*, M. *wrāgyē*) 'flea'. — Cf. also Orm. K. *spōī*, L. *spōī*, Par. **spō*, Shgh. *sepaš*, Soghd. *špšh*, Wkh. *šiš* (which points to **šw-*, and is not due to assim. as proposed by Gauth., Gramm. Sogd. 165), Prs. *supuš* (Horn 705), Zaza *ispīdā*, Talahechedshk *šūš*, Abdu *šiš* (Zhukovskiy, Materiali, I, 264).

spašma, *spēšma*, *sažma* 'nostril'. — H., Khl., M. *spēgma*. — Etym. unknown. < **spirsmā* < **srifsmā*, cf. Av. *srifa-*?

spōžmai 'moon, moonlight'. — Waz. *špēžmai*, Ward. *spōžmai*, Kh. *spōžmai*, Kh. 1 *spēžmai*, Khl., Ga., Durr. K., Trk. *spōgmai*, A. *spōgmāi*, Km., M. 1 *spōgmai*, M. 2 *spōgmē*, Nz. *spōgnāi*, H. *spōgmēi*, Tir. (borr. from Ghilz.) *spōymai*, Sl. *spōmēli*, B. *spōngai*, B. 1 *spōngai*, Z. *spōngē*. — With *-mai* cf. Orm. *māi*, Oss. *māi* 'moon', Par. *mēhī* 'month' etc. — *spōž-* < **spāša-* < **spēkī-so-* cf. Skr. *spaṣṭa-* 'visible, clear'? But the vridhhi is irregular. — Cf. also *wažmai* 'id.' (B. *gumakai* < **ugmakai* < **wažmakāi*?), *waž-* < Av. *vaxša-* 'growth'? — *tarōžmai* 'a moonless night'. Waz. *tarēžmai*, Khl. *taragmai*, M. *trōgmai* etc., B. *tarōngai*. Darm. compares *tarōž-* with Prs. *tārīk* 'dark'; prob. it has been transformed from *tōr* under the infl. of *spōž-*, *waž-*.

sar 'head'. May be genuine < Av. *sarah-*. In many compounds it is borr. from Prs.

sara 'together with'. Not 'on the top of' < Av. *sarah-* 'head', but < *sar-* 'union' (e. g. Y. 41, 6 *tavačā sarəm ašahyāčā* 'to a union with thee and with A.' > 'together with'). In the older literature *sara* is still used as a noun, e. g. in Fawā'īd-uš-Sāri'ah: *yaibat sara ma kāyai* 'do not associate with a slanderer', just as: *la yaibatūnō parhēz kāyai* 'avoid the slanderers'. Cf. also *la haya sara* = *sara da haya* 'together with him'.

sarā 'manure, dung'. Cf. Av. *sairya-* 'dung'.

208. *sūr* f. *sara* 'red', G. < Av. *suxra-*. — Waz. *sīr*, *sra*, H. *sur*, *sra*, Khl. *sūr*, *sra* etc. — H. *sérəzer*, B. *sérəzar*, but M. 2 *sórazar* 'gold'.

209. *sūrai* < 'hole', G. < **sufraka-*, cf. Prs. *sufra* 'podox', *sufstan* 'to persorate'. Hübschm. (ad 754) rejects this comparison on account of Pāz. *sūlā*, Phl. *sūlāk*: Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* 'hole'. — H. *surē* 'hole in a needle', Khl. *sūrē* 'hole', Waz. *sarwai*, B. *surwai*, M., Kh. *sarwai*, Z. *sarwāi*, M. 3 obl. pl. *sarwō* 'loopholes'. — If *sūrai* and *sarwai*, as is prob., are identical, they can only be derived from **suwr-*, which became either *sūr-*, or, in order to preserve the *w*, *surw-*, *sarw-* with metathesis. But in that case it is not prob.

that *sūrai* is connected with Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* etc. — *sūrai* prob. < **subra-ka-*, cf. Skr. *śvabhra-* 'hole, pit'. Can Wkh. *sarv* 'pit, cavern', *mis-sarv* 'nostril' (Bell.) also have the same origin? — Lhd. *sūrā* 'hole' is borr. from Prs., just as *sūrāx*. — But Psht. *sūrai* 'hole, cavity'?

370. *surup* 'lead'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *surb*, cf. Bal. *surup*. *sarai* 'man'. — Note B. *sarai*, pl. *sari*, obl. *saryyo*, Waz. obl. pl. *sarai*. — Cf. Av. *sarəidyā-* 'fellow', Bal. *sar* 'man' (< **sard*, cf. *mar* 'man'). *sarai* prob. < **sardaka-*, not **sardyaka-*, as the *s-* is not palatalized. Cf. *sərōtē* 'fellow' (Lor.) < **sardā-šta-*? — Sak. (Dandan Uiliq doc.) *sīdaka-* is the name of some functionary; it 'alderman', poss. < **sardyaka-*. Skr. *śardha-* 'host, troop' might acquire the sense of 'guild'.

211. *sōr*, f. *sara* 'cold', G. < Av. *sarəta-*. — Waz. also *sōr*, f. *sāra*. *sat* 'straight, flat, level'. — Etym. unknown.

stay 'sordid, avaricious; astringent, binding'. — Etym. unknown. — Orig. 'stiff, hard', < **staka-*, v. s. v. *stūn*?

195. *sātol*, *sātəm* 'to keep, protect'. Acc. to G. formed from **sāl* = Prs. *saxl* 'hard'. — Waz. *sātol* 'to keep, cherish, defend'. — Cf. also Prs. *sāxtan* 'to make, prepare' etc., Av. *sak-* 'to be able'.

stam 'exertion, travail, parturition'. Cf. Skr. *stambha-* 'rigidness, torpor, paralysis', Prs. *sitamba* 'violent', Phl. Turf. *istafit* 'anguish'?

stōmān 'tired, wearied'. — < **a-staumana-*, cf. Phl. Psalter *stōmani* 'fortitude' = Skr. **sthaviman-*?

stana 'recession, retirement', *stūn* 'returned, going back'. — Etym. unknown.

203. *stōn* f. 'needle, post, pillar', G. < Av. *stūna-* 'pillar'. — Waz. *stōn* 'needle', *stōnyē* 'pole', B. 2 *stana* 'needle', *stani* 'pillar', H. Khl. *stōn* 'needle, pillar', B. *stan*, Z. *stāna* 'pillar'. — < **stūni-* or **stūnyā-*, cf. Soghd. **st'wñh* 'pillar'.

stūn 'lying flat on the back, supine', *stūnī-stay* 'lying stiff'. — Waz. *stānyē-stīy* 'lying on back', Khl. *stūnistīy* *sāmlama*. — Cf. Av. *ustāna-* 'stretched out', Skr. *uttāna-* 'id., lying on the back, sleeping supinely'. — "stay < **staka-*, cf. Skr. *śtha-* 'standing'.

stūn 'returned', v. *stana*.

stūnai 'larynx' < **stāmn-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), Av. *staman-* 'mouth (of animals)'.

stāra 'diffidence, timidity, misgiving'. — Etym. unknown. 'Feeling of guilt' < Av. *stara-* 'sin'?

204. *star* 'big'. G. compares Skr. *sthūra-* 'big', Av. *staora-* 'big animal', Prs. *suturg* 'big', etc. — Waz., M. 3, Km. *stōr*, B., Bn., M., Z. *star*, Khair-ul-B. *stōr* (most diall. *lōe*). Orm. K. Iw. *stār*, L. *stūr*. — Av. *staora-* is a diff. word; but cf. Av. **stūra-* 'large, big', and also Sak.

stura- 'heavy'. — Darm. XLIV compares Av. *staxra-* 'strong'; but the vowel points to *ă*.

207. *stōrai* 'star', G. < Av. *star-* (*stār-*), cf. Prs. *sitāra* < **stāra-ka-*, v. *starga*.

205. *starga* 'eye, planet', G. < Av. *star-* (*star-*), Skr. *stṛ-*. — Waz., Khl. etc. *stōrga* 'eye', B. *stārga*, Kh. *stārga* 'eye, star'. *starjalai* 'eye-ball', with *γ*. — Cf. Ishk. *struk* 'star'. Prob. < **stṛkā-*.

206. *starai* 'tired', G. < Av. **stārata-ka-*: *star-* 'to stretch out'. — Waz. *stōrai*, H., Khl. *stōrē*, Ga. *stōrāi*, B. *stāra*, M., Z., *starai* etc. — Cf. Av. *ham-stārət-* 'getting stiff', Orm. K. *stir*, L. *stōr* 'tired' (Iw.?), Old Norw. *stirðr* 'stiff, rigid' (< **sterlyo-*).

stāyol, *stāyam* 'to praise'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *sitādan*, *sitāyam*, not directly < Av. *stav-*.

212. *swa* 'hoof', G. < Av. *safa-*. — Not Waz. (*kānowa*), Khl. (*swom*), B. (*da ás nuk*), B. 2 (e *wās pxa*), or H. — Note *w* after *s*, but *špa*, *špaš*. — Khow. *supuk* is borr. from Ir.

213. *swal*, *swajəm*, past 3 s. *so*, past part. *sawai* 'to burn' (intrans.), G. < Av. *saok-* 'to burn'. — Waz. *swal*, *swēšā* intrans., *sēzəl*, *sēzā* trans., Rav. *sējəl*, *sējəm* trans., H. *sēzəl*, Km. *sēzō!* 'put fire tol', but also trans. M. *kōtā de dō mi wā-swala* 'we put fire to their house'. — *swaj* < **sauča-*, *sēj-* < **saučaya-*. With *so*, *sawai* cf. Sak. *pasūta-* > *paswa-* 'burnt'. **suxta-* > **su'* > *so* as *-*duxta* > *lō* in *tərlō* (v. s.v. *lōr*).

swam, *spam* 'the eye of a needle, small hole'. Waz. *sīm*, Khl. *swom*, B. *sem*. — *sīm*, *sem* might be derived from **sumba-*, cf. Prs. *sumb*; but even if we assume a form with 'vollstuse' **spamba-*, *swam* remains unexplained. The alternation cannot be explained as in *swōr* (q. v.), *spōr*. — Cf. *spēšma*, *sašma* 'nostril' (but Khl. also *sp-*), *spēyamia*, *sēma* 'bitch in heat', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (s.v. *spāra*).

swōr, *spōr* 'horseman'. — Waz. *swōr*, *spōr*, A., Rs., Nz. *spōr*, B., Afr. *swōr*, *swōr*, H., Khl., A.J. *sōr*, f. *swara*. — *sōr* < *swōr* (cf. *calōr* < *calwōr*). *swōr* and *spōr* both < **spwōr* < **aspabāra-*. — The Ir. word has been borr. early into Ind. *aśvavāra-* (in mod. Ind. gen. Iw.s from Prs. *suwār*, but Kshm. *aśōwār*); but *aśvavāra-*, *aśvavāla-* (Patanj. 8, 2, 18) prob. means 'hair from the tail of a horse' (or, with a secondary meaning: 'Saccharum Spontaneum'), cf. *aśvavāla-* (Kāty. Šr., Š.Br.), not 'horseman', as assumed by Tedesco (ZII. II, 40). It would be strange to find / in an Ir. Iw.; but the doublet *vārā-*, *vāla-* 'hair' is well established. — *swarlai*, *sparlai* 'riding, horsemanship' < **aspabāra-īwaka*.

swēšəl 'to milk', v. *lwašəl*.

sxā, *xsā* 'rotten'. — H., Khl. *sxā*. — Etym. unknown.

sxai, *xsai* 'calf'. — H. *sxe* 'calf, young bullock', Ga. *sxāi*, 'calf', B. *sxai*, but Waz., M., Km. *xsai*, Khl. *xusē*. — Cf. *sxwandler* 'young bullock', Waz. *sx(w)andler*. — If *sxiw-*, as is prob., is the original

initial, we may derive the words from **saxwa-*, and compare Skr. *śakvan-* 'powerful, mighty' also 'elephant', *śakvara-* 'bull', *śakvari-* 'cow'. — Orm. L. *xusī*, *xuski* (lw.).

197. *sxar* 'father in law', G. < **xsar* < **xwsar* < Av. *x²asura-* — Waz., Ms. *xwsar*, H., Ga., B., M. *sxar*, Khl. *sxar*. H. pl. *sxarān*, B. *sxarān*, but M. *sxrūna*.

sxwandler 'bullock', v. s.v. *sxai*.

sxwaštan 'hot ashes, cinder'. — Etym. unknown.

196. *siyā* f., pl. *siyāwī* 'shade, darkness'. Acc. to G. genuine on acc. of the meaning, which differs from that of Prs. *siyāh* 'black'. Both words < Av. *śyāva-* 'black'. — (Bal. *siyā* 'black' borr. from Prs., but *śā* genuine). — Cf. Soghd. *sy²’k²* 'shade' (acc. to Gauthiot, 157 **sayāk²* = Prs. *sāya*), Orm. *syāk²*, Par. *sēy*. *siyā* cannot be separated from these words, which must be derived from **sayā-*, Av. *a-sayā-*. — Psht. *sōrai*, *sēwrai* 'shade', H., Khl. *sōrē* etc., Waz. *syōra* 'shade', *syōrai* 'the shady side of a hill' must be compared with Par. *ni-sōr* 'the shady side of a hill' (cf. Fārs dial. *nisā* 'id.', Houtum-Schindler), prob. < **syāwa-ra-*. But why not *ś-*? (cf. *siyalai*).

siyalai 'rennet, prepared stomach of a kid etc.' — Etym. unknown. — < **sadyaka-* 'covering', cf. Skr. *chada-* 'cover(ing)', *chādin-*, *chādana-* 'skin' etc.

saž, *saškāl* 'this year', Khl. *sákkāl*, B. *sākwāl*, Waz. *saž(hōl)*, (*parōs-saž* 'last year'). < **saxša-* 'current' < **sakah-* 'passing (of the time)'. Ir. **sak-* 'to pass the time' in Av., Anc. Prs. and Soghd. (v. Gauth., JRAS. 1912, 346). — **saxša-* as Skr. *sakṣa-* 'overpowering': *sahas-* 'power' etc. The adjective force of the word appears clearly in Khushhāl's *dā saž kāl* 'this current year'.

Waz. *saža* 'mountain ewe' (= *saža*). Cf. Orm. K. *sūš²* 'id'.

193. *sažai* 'lung', G. < Av. *suši-*, cf. Prs. *śuš*. — Waz. *səžai*, H. *sēgē*, Khl. *sōgē*, B. 2, *sága*.

S.

śā f. 'back', Waz. *śō*. — Etym. unknown.

śōe m. 'coarse cotton cloth'. — Etym. unknown.

śēba 'heavy, pouring (rain)', Waz. *śēba* f. 'shower'. — Cf. Skr. *kṣip-* 'to throw, cast' etc., *kṣepa-* 'throwing, tossing' etc.

śōbla 'centipede', Waz. *śēbla*, M., B. *śōbla-*. — *-bla* < **padā-*, v. *pal* (cf. Par. Iw. *saibāl*, also *čilpāi* from Prs.). But *śō-*, *sai-*? Cf. also Waig. *śawora*, Bal. *sōwāsa*?

371. *śaudə* m. 'milk'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *xšaodah-* 'current, stream of water', with which word he considers Shgh. *śūvd* etc. to be connected. — The word is generally pl., Waz. *śōdə*, *śaudə*, H. *śōdə*, M. *śauidə*, B. *śōdē*. — Charpentier (MO. 18,40) correctly derives *śaudə* from **xšavda-* < Av. *xšvpta-* 'milk', and he explains the vowel as

due to the influence of Av. *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic, an alcoholic beverage made of milk'. — But it is prob. that the *i* has been affected by the two surrounding labials, cf. Shgh. *šūvd* (not < *xšaodah-*, which would be **šūð*), Sar. *xevd*, Yazgh. *ḫwōvd*, Aurom. *šōt* etc. But Soghd. *γšyþty* (**xšift-*), Orm. *šipī*. Cf. also Psht. *šidē*, prob. borr. into Diri *šid* (Leech). — Av. *xšv-* becomes *šp-* in *špaš* '6', but *š-* in *šaudə* on account of the dissimilating influence of the following *f* (**xšwifta-* > **šwvda-* > *šaudə*). — Is this word found also in Ktesias XIV *σιτα[χό]γα* the name of a tree, which 'Εληηριοτὶ οημαιρει γλυκύ, ἥδι (cf. Prs. *širin* 'sweet')?

šaga 'sand', Waz. *šagga*, M. *šágga* 'sand carried by rivers, small pebbles', B. *šága*, H. *šéga*, Khl. *šiga*. Never 'šigah' (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 152). — Orm. K. Iw. *sagə*. Cf. Par. *səyá*, Mj. *sūgъá*, Yd. *sigioh*, which can all be derived from **sigyā-*. Prob borr. from a word corresponding to Skr. *sikatā-*. In the Dard languages we find a bewildering variety of forms which seem to be derived from, or in some way associated with *sikatā-*. Cf. E. Pash. *sā*, *seā*, Kshm. *sēkh*, Burush. (Iw.?) 'soh' f. From Skr. *sikatila-* 'sandy': W. Pash. *siyēl*, *sēl* m., Shina *sīgāl* f., Chiliss, Gowro *sigil*, Torw. *sigul* m., Bashkarik *sūgūt* f. — Khow. *šuyūr*, Kati *cū* m. (Bargomatal dial. *cūyu*), Waig. *šā*, Ashk. *šōra* may be derived from **šukutā-*, **šukura-* (**šakura-*? infl. by Skr. *śarkara-*?). — Bal. *six* 'sand, barren land', poss. < **sik*. — Psht. *šaglm* 'sandy' has prob. not retained an *l*, which has been lost in the noun, but *l* belongs to the suff., cf. *ōblōn* 'watery' from *ōbō*, and *zawbōn* from *zawa* 'pus, matter'.

215. *šāk*, *šōe* 'dung', v. *γōšāk*.

218. *škōn*, *škūn* m. 'porcupine', G. < Av. *sukurma-*, cf. Prs. *sugur(na)* etc. — Waz. *škūn*, H. *škūn*, B., M., Khl. *škūn*, *škāna*. — < **sikurna-*, cf. Bal. *sīkūn* (Brahui Iw. *sīnkur* < **sīkurn*), Prs., Kurd. *sīxūr* etc., Par. *šuyur* (*šu-* < **śi-* < **si-*). Cf. also Orm. *sukal* (*l* < **rn* as in *mīč* 'apple': Psht. *maya*).

216. *šil* '20', but e. g. *yan wišt* '21'. Acc. to G. *šil*, *wišt* both < Av. *vīsaiti-*, *wišt* poss. Iw. — Gen. *šəl*, H. *šel*, B., Kh. *šal*. — Palatalization in all diall. in order to avoid collision with *səl* '100'. — The different accentuation in **wīsāti* > **śað* > *šəl*, and in e. g. **dwā-wīsāti* > *dwāwīšt* is explicable. Gauthiot's derivation (BSL. XX, 3): *šil* < **īšil* < **īšəð* < Av. *vīsaiti* is imposs., as *wī-* could not disappear. — Barth. (IF. XLII, 136 f.) compares *šil* with Skr. *kṣiti-* 'abode, habitation', assuming as Ir. meaning of the word 'number, score'. Av. *śiti-* 'abode' is late and rare (Meillet, BSL. XXV, 131), and the semasiological development seems hypothetical. Besides, in Waz. *šəl* is m.

šolē pl. 'rice in the husk', Waz. *šełē*. Borr. from Ind., Skr. *śāli-*, Kati *śāhī* etc. — Psht. *śalāt* 'rice' is borr. from Prs. *śāhī*, itself a Iw. from Ind. Also Par. *šeł* < **śāli-*.

šlēdəl 'to break', < **sid-*, Av. *saēd-*. Cf. Orm. *syōk* 'to break (as a rope)', Wkh. *ra-siūdn* 'to cut off'.

šlānda 'frog'. Cf. Kab. Prs. *šilēn*, Par. *šilānda*. — The origin of the word is unknown.

šūma 'the watch between midnight and daylight, food taken at that hour', Waz. *šīma*, Khl. *šūma*. — Horn (768) considers *šūma* to be borr. from Prs. *šām* < Av. *xšāfnya-* 'supper'. If *dūna* < **hantafnā-* (v. s.v. *tōd*), *šūma* must be borr., but this derivation of *dūna* is not certain. *fn* becomes *m* in Minj. *xšēma* 'supper'. Psht. *-ūm-* might be derived from *-*afn-*, but scarcely from *-*afny-*. If borr., *ū* proves it to be an ancient lw. In most lw.s *š* is represented through *š*, in recent ones through *ś*. *šūma* must eventually have been borr. from an early Phl. form **xšām*, cf. Turk. *axšam*, Georg. *vaxšami*. — Shgh. *šūm* 'evening' also is prob. borr., in spite of its vowel (in more recent lw.s *ān*, *ām*), on account of the *m*, as **fn* becomes **vn* > *dm* in *xūdm* 'sleep'.

šōmlē, *šlōmbē* f. pl., or *šlōm(b)* pl. *šlōmbūna* m. 'butter-milk'. — H. *šumlē*, Khl. *šūmlē* 'pai če da ūbō pa šān narm wī': 'milk which is thin like water'. — Acc. to Charpentier (MO. 18, 40 ff.) < **šōmde* < **šōvdē* < **xšavd-*, being a dialect form of *šaudə* (q. v.). — But *šōmlē* and *šaudə* have divergent meanings, and **vd* can impossibly result in *ml*. — Prob. with metathesis < **šōlma* < **xšaudman-* (becoming f. like *tōma* < **tauxmā*, Av. *taoxman-*) 'fluid'. Cf. Av. *xšusta-* 'fluid', *xšudra-* 'liquid, fluid, wine, semen', *xšaoðah-* 'stream, current', *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic', (with *payah-* 'an alcoholic beverage prepared of milk'), and, formally, Skr. *kṣodiman-* 'minuteness' from *kṣud-* 'to shake, crush, pulverize'. — Also *šwala* 'colic' < **xšaudā-*, cf. Skr. *kṣōda-* 'stamping, crushing'?

373. *šmērəl* 'to count'. Acc. to G. poss. genuine, while *šmārəl* is certainly borr. from Prs. — Gen. *šmārəl*, *šmērəl* prob. a dial. form, cf. Waz. *šumār* 'counting'. — Both forms certainly borr., as *šm-* would hardly remain in Psht. But *dō-nīra* 'so much', *cō-nīra* 'how much' (Wkh. *cōmr*, Bell.) < **(h)mīr-*, Prs. *mar* 'number'.

372. *šān* 'nature, way, manner, similarity' etc. G. compares Prs. *sān* 'form, figure, semblance' etc. — In that case we should expect Psht. **sūn*. *šān* is borr. from Ar. Prs. *šān* 'condition, state' etc.

217. *šīm*, f. *šna* 'green', G. < Av. *axšāēna-*, cf. Prs. *xašīm*, Kurd. *šīm* etc. — *šīm* also 'blue'. — The loss of *a-* is older than the development of intervocalic **(x)š* into *š* > *ž*. — Barth. (AirWb. 51) explains *axšāēna-* as 'not bright', cf. *xšāēta-*. But cf. Khow. *oč* 'blue' < Skr. *akṣa-* 'blue vitriol'. *axšāēna-* from **axša-*?

šinai 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown. — < **sidna-ka-*, cf. Skr. *chinna-* 'cut, torn, opened (as a wound)?' But Av. *sišta-* from *saēd-*, v. *šlēdəl*.

šanda 'impossible, desperate'. — Etym. unknown.

šanēsl 'to shake, tremble, flutter' etc. — Cf. the following word?

214. šanəl 'to ransack, explore, search, sound, peer, pry into' etc. Acc. to G. < *šan-, Av. *zān-* 'to know', cf. Anc. Prs. *xšnā-satiy*, Prs. *šināxtan*, Wkh. *kšūi-am*, Shgh. *šān-am* etc. — But *xšnā-* < *šnā-, not *šan-, *zān-* > *xšan-. — The Pamir words mean 'to hear' (I heard Shgh. *šēnom*, *šūdum*) < Av. *sru-*. Finally the meaning of the Psht. word is rather far removed from that of *zān-*, and the concrete meaning 'to grope for' etc. is prob. the original one. < *qsen-, Gr. ξίνω 'to scratch'?

šand 'barren'. Darm. (XIII) compares Skr. *śandha-*. The š shows that it is borr. from a Dard dial. But *saṇḍa* 'a male buffalo' < Lhd. *saṇḍhā*, cf. Skr. *śaṇḍa-*.

šūnd¹ m., šūṇḍa 'lip'. — Gen. *śuṇḍa*, Waz. *war-śuṇḍ*, Z. *war-śuṇḍ* (*Warshand* n. of a vill. near Kohat). — Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇḍa-* 'elephant's trunk', H. etc. *sūd*. Cf. Khow. *śūn*, Tir. *śuṇḍ* 'lip', borr. into Shgh. *śand*, Par. *śuṇḍ*, and Wkh. *śind* 'gum' (Bell.).

šūṇḍ² m. 'dry ginger'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇḍhi-*, cf. Lhd. *sunḍh* etc.

219. špa 'night', G. < Av. *xšaþ-*. — Av. also *xšaþā-*. — *nwāst* 'lying down' (q. v.) shows that intervocalic *þ-* became *þ-* before the contraction took place: *nwāst* < *nþast < *niþast < *niþasta-, and *špa* < *špa < *šþa < *šaþa < *xšaþā.

221. špa, špān, pl. špāna 'shepherd', G. < *fšu-pā(na)-, cf. Prs. *šubān* etc. — Waz. *špūn*, H. *špa*, *špānə*, Kh. *špūn*, B. *špun*, *špānə*, M. 3 pl. *špānə*. — *špūn*, not *š(w)ūn (cf. *šmanj* 'comb'), shows that the u was elided before *fš-* became *wš-. — *špa* < *fšu-pati-, cf. Arm. Iw. *špat*. — Chr. Soghd. *xwšp'ny* (*xūšpānē), Yd. *xušuwan* < *hu-fšu-pāna-? č- of several Ir. dialects < *θš < *fš-*?

špēlai 'whistle, hiss', špēlai 'flute, pipe'. Waz. *špēlai* 'whistling'. Cf. Oss. *äxsid* 'whistling', Skr. *kṣvid-*, *kṣvid-* 'to utter an inarticulate sound, hum, hiss, whistle', *kṣveda-* 'singing, buzzing in the ear, sound, noise'. *špēlai* < *xšwāida-ka-. *kšwāid- may be dissimilated from *kšwaižd-. The similarity between the Psht. and Skr. forms is too striking to be due only to a parallel onomatopoetic formation.

374. špōl 'sheep-fold', G. doubtlessly < Av. *fšu-pāli-, the preservation of final *l* < *t being irregular. — Waz. *špēl*. — G. § 21, 6 shows that a *t*, which becomes final, is lost after a long vowel in *wō* 'wind', *lū* 'smoke', *atiū* '8o' etc. — In Minj. *-t- is lost, while *-d- remains as *l*. Similarly Psht. *pōl < Av. *pāda-* 'abode, home'? Then we must assume that *-āda- became *-āð > -ðl, but *-āta- > *-āt > *ā' > -ð with loss of the final vowel before intervocalic *-t-* joined *-d-*.

222. špēsta 'lucerne'. G. compares Prs. *aspist* etc. < Av. *aspō-asti-. — Note that the palatalizing force of the final *-i* affects both the s's as well

as the vowel. — Without palatalization prob. *Spēst* 'n. of a village in Suleiman Khel terr.'. — Also outside Psht. *Saoz Ishpishta*, n. of a pass in the Bamian Valley $35^{\circ}20'/68^{\circ}5'$. Cf. also Aimaki *siwist*, Si. Iw. *ustupust*".

špēsta, *špētai* 'a wedge'. — Khl. *špēte*. — Etym. unknown. Connected with *špištai*? — Poss. < *spaišt-*, with preservation of *št* after *š* < *s* in some dialects. Cf. Lat. *spīca* etc.?

špištai 'spoke of a wheel'. Cf. the preceding word, Engl. *spoke* < **spoig* etc.

223. *špēta* '6o', G. < *xšvašti*. — Waz., H., M. 1, Pur. 1, Kh. *špēta*, Khl., B., M. *špēta*, Kh. 1 *špētā* (= *drē šəla*), M. 2 *špētā*. — *e* through the influence of the final *-i*, cf. Orm. K. *šwaištī* (K. *šūštu*). Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *fixsni*.

220. *špaž* '6', G. < Av. *xšvaš*. — Waz. *špēš*, Ms., Kh. *špēš*, Tar., Sl. *špaž*, Pur. *špāy*, Afr., B. *špēg*, Durr. K. *špāg*, H., Khl., Ga., GhA., GhGh., Sh., Trk., Nyaz., Sw. *špag*. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA., 1916, 244) < **šwaša*. But then we should expect **špažə* and **špažəlas* as *pinjə* and *pinjəlas*. — *-š* may have been preserved in a monosyllabic word (also *špəža* 'louse' < Av. *spiš-* has prob. got its f. *-a* added at a time when *-š* was lost in polysyllabic words). Nor is it poss. to decide whether the original initial group was **šw-*, or **xšw-*. — Note that **šw-* (and **šβ-*) become *šp-* in *špaž*, *špētai*, *špa* (also Khl. *rišpāt*, Nz. *rišpāt* 'bribe' < Ar. Prs. *rišwat*), while *sw-* (**sβ-*) remains in *swa*. Darm. (LXXVIII) explain *špāras* '16' as influenced by *cwārlas* '14'. But then why not **špārlas*? Perhaps in a secondary compound *špaž+las* *šl* became *r*. Phonetically this is quite poss. Cf. Orm. L. *šūlēs* (K. *šuwēs*).

šar-yašai 'Saccharum Sara'. *šar-* is borr. from Dard, cf. Skr. *śara-* 'Saccharum Sara, arrow', Kati *śur* 'arrow'. V. *γοšαι* 'arrow'.

šarmāš 'wolf', Ga. *šarmax*, but acc. to H. *šarmix* is diff. from *lēwa* (q. v.). Prob. from *šarm-max* 'shame-faced' with faulty orthography.

Cf. Diri 'shīrmukh' 'hyena', Bal. 'kharma' 'wolf' (Sarawak Gaz., 21).

šarūt 'blanket'. < **(x)šard*°, cf. Prs. *šāl*?

šarəl, *šarəm* 'to drive away'. — Etym. unknown.

375. *šta* 'is, exists'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *hištaiti*, which would result in **štī*, and thinks that *šta* < *asti* is poss. — Waz., Ms., Afr., Ga., H., Khl. *šta*, Pur. 1, A. *sta*. — If the verbal suffix 3. sg. *-i* is derived from **-ayati* (v. s.v. *camlastəl*) **-ati* would result in *-a*, while *asti* would result in **štī* (cf. dī s.v. *yəm*). *šta* prob. < **histati* with restitution of dental *s* from *stā-*. — Note the frequent use of *šta dai*, *ništa dai*.

šataī 'barbed arrow'. — Etym. unknown.

šwala 'colic', v. s.v. *šōmle*.

224. *šwl*, *šm*, perf. part. *šawai*, *šwalai* 'to become, be'. Acc. to G. < Av. *šav-* 'to go', cf. Skr. *cuv-*, Prs. *śudan* etc. — *šwl* means also 'to be able to' as Kurd. *šūn*, Anaraki *mīšum* (JRAS., 1926, 422), Sede etc. *bēšom* (< *xšāy-*?). — Kand., Marwat and Gh. have *s-*, just as Shgh. *sawom*. — While **čy-* becomes *š-* in the auxiliary, **čiy-* results in *c-* (as in many other Ir. dialects, v. AO. I, 268) Afr. *cum*, B. *cō*, Nz. *j̄m*, H. *z̄m* etc. 'I go'. Afr. *cam* 'I go', *rā-jam* 'I come', with the same distribution as in Orm. *caw̄m* 'I go', but *rī-jaw̄m* 'I come'. G.'s derivation of *j̄m* from *yā-* (GrIrPh. I, 2, 219) is impossible. Reg. the possibility of deriving *c-* from **tač-*, v. s.v. *tl̄l*. — *cōwrai*, Waz. *cwārai* 'provisions for a journey' < *čiyāwaθra-ka-*.
šwal 'noise, uproar, din'. — Etym. unknown.
šwalai 'quiver for arrows'. — Etym. unknown.

Ş.

ša, f. *ša* 'good, pleasant'. G. (s.v. *šai*) doubtlessly compares Prs. *xwāš* (*ša* < **xwša*). — H., B. *xa* m. and f. — G.'s derivation not prob. If *n̄sh* '9' is genuine < *nava*, we might compare Av. *srao-*, *srava-* 'good' (?). But the derivation from Av. *srayah-*, 'more beautiful', Skr. *śrēyas-* 'better' is preferable, cf. also Prs. *sarah* 'good, agreeable'. *-a* < **-ayah*, however, is difficult, cf. *z̄s*. — Rs. *ša pālawān* and *šai pālawān* 'a good wrestler'. Cf. *šai*.

376. *šai* 'right' (not 'left'). G. doubtlessly < **išai* < Av. *dašina-*. — From *dašina-ka-* one would expect something like Psht. **(l)ěšnai*. — *šai* poss. < Av. *srayah-* (v. s.v. *ša*) with the suff. *-ka-*. Semasiologically cf. e. g. Torwalak *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *su-*, *a-puṇya-*. — Orm. L. *xwai* 'right' is bor. from N. Psht.

^o*šōdol* in *prē-šōdol*, *prē-žd̄m*, past. part. *prē-išai* 'to drop, leave'. — Waz. *prēžd̄ol*, *prēždā*, *prēyēšai*, H. *prēxōdol*, *prēgd̄m*, *prēxa*, Khl. *prēdama*, past. *prēxo*, f. *prēxwa*, 1 sg. f. *prēxwalamā*, *prēxē*, Km. *prēḡd̄m*, past. 3 pl. *prēxwul*, Z. *prēxai*, etc. — < **parai* + Av. *harəz-* 'to let go' (but v. s.v. *ražēdol*). Cf. Orm. K. *halak* (L. *wutuk*), *z̄am* 'to leave' (< **hr̄štaka-*, *hr̄z-*), Par. *yu-rz-ēw-* 'to pour out' (< **wi-hrz-*), poss. also Sak. *pra-hālj-* 'to open', Chr. Soghd. *vixašat* 'may he save' (< **wi-harš-*?). — Reg. *žd* < **rs* and *š* < **r̄st* v. s.v. *ležol*.

Similarly *kšē-šōdol*, *žd̄m*, *išai* 'to place'. Waz. *kšēžd̄ol*, *kšēšwəl*, *kšēždā*, *kšēyēšai*, H. *kē(g)d̄m*, past. *kēxōdə*, *ēxa*, Khl. *kē(g)dama*, *kēxwō*, *ixē*, B. *kēgadō*, imper. 2 s. *kēgda*, *yāxa* etc.

šāyəl 'to please, prefer, like', < **srāg-*, cf. Skr. *ślāgh-* 'to trust in, boast of, praise, commend'.

šaja 'woman'. — Waz. *šəza*, Ms., Pur. *šəja*, Sl. *šč'za*, Kh. *šēza*, Rs. *šēza*, GhA. *xāza*, Nz. *šōja*, H., Khl., A., Ga., M. *x̄za*, Trk. *xāza*, B. *xāja*, etc. — < **striči-* + *a*, cf. Par. *šičak* 'woman', Zeb. *šeč* 'female',

and also Minj. *šiyā*, Wkh. *strēi*. etc. — Av. *stri-*. — Many Dard languages also use derivatives of Skr. *stri-*. — The suff. **či-* (f. of **-ka-*) also in *nwaraz*, *wryaj*, *žmanj*, *siāja* (?), *-ai* < **-aki-* is a later, analogical form. Cf. Tedesco (ZII. IV, 142) about the Soghd. f. in *-čh* from stems in *-aka-*. — *maroša* 'married woman' v. sv. *maranai*. Cf. also *šajūnak*, pl. *šajūnak* 'hermaphrodite', from *šoja* and *nar*, pl. *nar* (q. v.) with secondary *-k*.

škel m. 'tying a horse's two feet, rope used for that purpose'. — Etym. unknown.

škūl 'kiss', v. sv. *kšul*.

škanjəl 'to abuse, upbraid', Waz. *škanjəl*. — Etym. unknown.

škar 'horn', v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

Ms. *šol*, Waz. *šol* m. 'stair (built of stone or earth)'. — < **srita-*, Skr. *śrita-* 'clinging, attached to, being fixed in'. Cf. W. Oss. *āśinā* 'ladder' < **ā-sriśna-*, Hi. etc. *sīrhi* 'ladder' < **śliśṭikā-* from *śliśṭa-* 'clinging, adhering, joined together'; Gr. *zλίψας*, Anglo-Sax. *hlædder* 'ladder', Lith. *šlītēs* f. pl. 'ladder'.

šalūna 'a boil, sore', < **sraṭānā-* = Gr. *κροτωρή* 'excrecence on a tree'? Acc. to Boisacq < **xρατο-* < **qrl-*, v. s.v. *κρόταλος*; but this seems uncertain.

šna 'the hip bone'. H. *x'na*, B., B. 2 *x'nyā*. — Cf. Av. *sraoni-* 'hip', Prs. *surūn*, Shgh. *šūn*, with 'umlaut' Bal. *srēn*. — Just as **axśainā-* became *šna* f. 'green', **srauni-+ā* became *šna*. But **rauxšnā-* > *raṇā*, as the complete loss of the vowel would be insupportable. *šandəl*, *šandəm* 'to give', Waz. *šandəl* 'to spend'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. (Dhātup.) *śraṇ-* 'to give'?

šāṅga 'leg', cf. Skr. *śraṅk-*, *ślaṅg-*, *śraṅg-* 'to go, move' (Dhātup.)? *šanza* 'boil, sore', Waz. *šmzyē*. — Etym. unknown.

šōngarai, *šangarai* 'a cloven hoof', Bell. also 'ankle-(joint)'. — Waz. *šangarai* 'ankle', B. *xāngara* 'ankle-joint'. — If 'hoof' is the original meaning (prob. a contamination of two diff. words has taken place, cf. *šatgarai*), we may compare Av. *srū-* 'horn, nail' etc. The only other Ir. forms with nasal are Bal. *srong* 'horn' (Mayer) and Khow. Iw. *srūng*, cf. Skr. *śṛṅga-*. Bal. *surum*, *srumbē* 'hoof' is a contamination of *srū-* and Prs. *sumb* 'hoof'. — Poss. also Psht. *š-kar* 'horn, antler' < **sru-*, cf. E. Oss. *sik'a*, Wkh., Sar. *shaw* 'horn' (Bell.).

šarā, *šera* 'curse, imprecation, abuse', Waz. *šera*, *šorā* 'malediction, curse', Khl. pl. *xērē*. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. < **sraθrā-*, cf. Skr. *śrathana-* 'destroying, killing'.

šor m. 'a bee's, hornet's, or ant's nest'. — Etym. unknown.

šat-garai 'ankle-joint'. Cf. Av. *sraxti-* 'corner'? But v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

šwai 'slippery', Waz. *šōē*, *šwē* 'slippery', *šwa(h)ēdəl*, Waz. *šōēdəl* 'to slip, glide'. — H. *xwaināk* 'slippery' (Waz. *šōēndōk*), *ū-xwaidəm*

'I slipped down', Pur. 1 *mār xōēyī* 'the serpent moves'. — Horn (804) compares Prs. *śēwā* 'eloquent' < Av. *xšvaēwa-* 'rapid'. But this comparison is semasiologically and phonetically unsatisfactory. (*xšvaēwa-* > Psht. **śpēw-ai*). — Cf. Av. *sr(a)vant-*, *sravāyhu-* 'sneaking, sliding'.

377. *śōwul*, *śayəl*, *śayəm* 'to show, teach, instruct'. G. compares Prs. *mīshān* 'token', Bal. *śōn-dēay* 'to show', but does not explain the phonetic difficulties. — Waz. *uśayəl*, *wuśwəl*, Khl. *xōul*, *u-xayam* etc., Khushhāl Khān 3 sg. *śayī*. — Prob. < Av. *srāvaya-* 'to cause to hear, recite', Skr. *śrāvaya-* 'to instruct, communicate'. Cf. *pa-śwaya*, *pa-śōya* 'spelling, naming of words'. Khair-ul-B. *wu-śaya* (imper.) 'tell'. — Orm. K. *śāmyēk* 'to show', L. *śōm* *kam* remind of the Bal. word. *śax* 'hard, stiff'. — Etym. unknown. Poss. **str-*, cf. the many different Indo-Eur. forms connected with Lat. *stringo* (Walde, s.v.). *śax*, *xaś* 'buried'. Waz., Kh. *śax*, M., Khl. *xax*, Km. *xāx*. — Etym. unknown. *śayī* 'may be, perhaps'. Borr. from Prs. *śāyad*, but adapted to the Psht. verbal system. *śayəl*, *śayəm* 'to reject, repudiate'. — < *us-sray-*, cf. Av. *us-*, *paiti nī-*, *nī-sray-* 'to deliver, surrender'?

T.

ta postpos. 'to', archaic *wata* (*wa sari wata* 'to the man'). Note Nz. *do ōbō ta yāryē nāsta wa* 'she was sitting on the bank of the river'. — Cf. *-ta* in *byarta* (q. v.) etc.?

225. *ta* 'thou'. G. < Av. *tūm*, cf. Prs. *tu* etc. — Orakzai *tu*, Bn. *tū* (LSI). — *ta* < Av. *tū* (Av. *tūm* = **tuwəm*). Obl. *tā* is formed on the analogy of *mā*, Av. *θwā* would result in Psht. **kwā*. Cf. *dē*. *tai*, pl. *tī* 'teat, nipple'. Waz. *tai*, *tī*, H. *tē* etc., but Z. pl. *tayūna*. — Cf. Sar. *tēj* 'id.'. Prob. a nursery word like Gr. *τυθός* etc.

241. *tōe* 'spilt, overflowed', *tōyēdəl* 'to overflow'. G. compares Av. *tāta-* 'falling, streaming', Oss. *t'ayun* 'to thaw'. — Waz. *tī*, *tē*, *tōe* 'spilt, dropping', Khl. *tōe* etc. The comparison with *t'ayun* is doubtful. — *tōe* 'river, mountain torrent', Waz. *tōi*, *tōi*, *tēi*, M. *tōē* is prob. a different word < **tāka-* (cf. *zōe* s.v. *zōwul*), cf. Orm. K. *tāk* 'mountain stream', Arm. Iw. *vlak* < **witāka-*.

238. *tū(k)* m. 'saliva', *tūkəl* 'to spit'. G. compares Prs. *tu*, *tuf*. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *thū*, *thūk* etc. *taba*, *toba* 'fever', Waz. *tobba*. Poss. borr. from Prs. *tab*, *tab*, which has been borr. into Ind. languages also. — *tab* 'fomentation, poultice', *tabəl* 'to foment, poultice', Waz. 'to poultice with hot salt' have no counterparts in Prs., and may be genuine < Av. *taþ-* 'to

be hot'. — *tabai*, *tabaxai* 'an iron dish for baking cakes on, dish' (also: 'pelvis, abdomen'), Waz. *tabai* f. 'thin flat stone, used for baking on, block of salt', borr. from Ar. Prs. *tabaq* 'plate, dish', cf. *tābaq* 'frying-pan', but associated with *tab*'. — Cf. also Bell. *tabara* 'slate, slab of stone'?

tabar 'axe', prob. borr. from Prs. *tabar*.

240. *tōd* 'hot' G. < **tafta-* (Av. *tafta-* 'severish'), cf. Prs. *taft* etc. — Waz. *tōd* 'hot', *tō* 'heat, glare', H. etc. *tōd*, f. *tauda*. Cf. Orm. *tōk* 'hot', Orm. K. *tāwā* 'sunshine', L. *tōa* 'sun'. — The different treatment of *ft* in *tōd* and *tō* (cf. *ōwə* '7') is difficult to explain. Waz. *tōd*, *ōwə* (with *ō*, not *ā*, *ē*) show that the contraction *aw* > *ō* is recent. — Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', Par. *pa(r)atāf*, Bal. *pētāfa* (also *guritāfa*), Prs. *bataw*, Wkh. *pītāo* 'sunshine' (Bell.) < **tāfya-*? — *dōbai* 'summer' (Pur., Sl., Mando Khel, but Khl. *dūbai* f. 'heat') < **hantāpa-*, cf. Wkh. *andāv* 'fever', Oss. *ant'af* 'heat', Kumzari (a dial., prob. in S. Persia, a short voc. of which, prepared by Messrs. Cox and Talbot for the LSI., Sir George Grierson has kindly put at my disposal) *intāf* 'sun'. Acc. to Darm. (XI) *dōbai* < H. *dhūp* 'sun(shine), heat'; not phonet. prob. — *dūna* 'bonfire' < **hantafniā-*, cf. Av. *tafnah-* etc. 'heat, fever', E. Oss. *xuri-tin* 'sun-beam', Yazgh. *ōn* 'stove', Prs. *tūn* 'stove of a bath'? More prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *dhūntī* 'fire lighted by a faqir', Panj. *dhūnī* 'small ignited pile of chaff'. — Cf. *taba*.

tay m. 'helmet'. Cf. Anc. Prs. (*yaunā*) *taka-barā* 'the *taka*-wearing Jonians', *taka-* prob. denoting some kind of head-dress.

tēy 'sword', borr. from Prs. *tēy*. Is *tēyna* 'id.' genuine?

tayawul 'to throw, fling'. Denom. from Av. *taka-* 'running, streaming'. Cf. *tōe*.

tlōl 'to go', pres. *jōm*, aor. *lār* *šōm*, imperf. *tlōm*, past *lārōm*, perf. *tlōlai yōm* (AJ.); Waz. *tlōl*, *cā*, *lōr* *šā*, *tlā*, *lōrā*, *tlōlai yā*; Afr. *tlōlai* (Km.), *cam* (Km. 1, *nō jōm*, Z. *mung bē* *wū-cū*) *lār* *šōm* (Km. etc.), *tlōlām*, *tlō* (Z.), *lārōlām* (Km.), *lārō*, *lārōlō*, *w-lārō* M. 3, *lā-nō-rōl* Z.), *tlōlai yōm* (Km., f. *tlōlyē dā*); Kh. *tlōlō*, Nz. *jōm*, B. *cōū*, H. *zōm*, Khl. *zōma* etc. — Imperf. 3 sg. m. *to*, Waz. *tā*, might be derived from **taxta-* (cf. *ss* < **suxta-* s.v. *swōl*), cf. Wkh. *taydam* 'I went', Sar. *tūidam*, Shgh. *tūid* 'gone', Ishk. *tōyd* etc. In that case we must assume that *to* is the original form, that the forms with *l* (*tlōl*, 1 sg. *tlōm* etc.) have been influenced by perf. part. *tlōlai*, and that the infin. *tlōl* is due to a tendency to avoid a very short form like **tlō*. Cf. however Dard forms like Torw. *til-*, Gauro *till-* 'to go' (Dhātup. *til-*), from which *tlōl* might have been borr. — If we derive *to* < **taxta-*, it is poss. to explain the pres. *jōm*, *cōm* etc. as a contamination of **ewam* < **čiyaw-* (v. s.v. *šwōl*) and **tcam* < **tač-*, cf. Wkh. infin. *tukan*, pres. *cauam*, but Sar. *tīdāo*, *tejam*, Shgh. pres. 3 sg. *tīzd*.

This explanation has the advantage of connecting the Psht. forms of this verb with the Pamir ones. — Cf. s.v. *lārəl*.

226. *tam* (only in *tōr-tam* 'complete darkness'). G. compares Av. *təmāh-* 'darkness', Prs. *tam* 'cataract of the eye'. (Note Prs. *timir* 'darkness', Sak. *timira-*, Iw.s < Skr. *timira-*?).

242. *tōma*, *tōmna* 'seed' etc., G. < Av. *taoxman-* 'id'. — Waz. *tēmna*, Khl. *tōmna*. — *tōma* from the nom., *tōmna* from the obl. stem. *-mn-* > *-n-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), *-xmn-* > *-mn-* (in Iw.s *-xn-*, cf. Afr. *dōxna* etc. pl. of *daxmān* 'enemy'). — Nom. of neutral *n*-stems in *-ā*: *nūm* < *nāma*, *tōma* < **tauxmā*, *lūma* < **dāmā*. Similarly *pūn* < **pānnah*, *tōmna* < **tauxmnā*.

227. *tānā* f. 'thunder'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Prs. *tandar* etc., Skr. (s)*tan-*. — Bell., Khl. also *taṇā*. — Apparently borr. from Ind.; but no corresponding forms are found in Mod. Ind. — Waz. *tandar* 'thunder-bolt, eclipse' is borr. from Prs.

239. *thān* 'place', used as a suffix, e. g. *mēšatān* 'ant-hill', G. < Av. *stāna-* 'place'. — Acc. to Rav. used independently: 'native country, birth-place', e. g. *bē jāya tāna* 'without a country or home'. — *t* < **śt* < **st* after *i*, *u*, cf. Ind. *thān* (Bloch, Langue Mar., 119).

tānda 'fresh, green'. — Etym. unknown.

tandōr, *tandyāra* 'father's brother's wife'. — Waz. *tandiār*, B. 2 *tandiār*, H. *tandar* 'husband's brother's wife, husband's sister', Sb. *tandār*, Ga. *tandār* 'husband's sister'. — Formed from *trā* 'paternal uncle', cf. *wrandār*, *nandiār*.

tāng 'young girl'. — Etym. unknown.

tandwai 'gristle, cartilage.' — Etym. unknown. Derivation from Skr. *tantu-* 'sinew' is semasiologically improbable. Cf. *lōnda*.

tanzarai 'partridge'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *taðarw*, *taðarj* (pronounced *tað*); but the phonetical details are difficult to explain. Orm. K. *cīñ"rai* is borr. from Prs.

trai 'small mountain stream, brought from one mountain to another' < **taraka-*, cf. *tēr*.

234. *trā* 'paternal or maternal uncle', G. < **ptr-*, cf. Av. *tāiryā-* (= **tərvy-*), Skr. *pitṛvya-* etc. — Generally *trā*, pl. *trāna*, Khl. *tērə*, B. *tōrə*, *tōrūna*, Z. *tra*, M. pl. *trāṇa*. Gen. 'paternal uncle'. — *trā* < **ptrwya-*. Cf. Prs. *afdar* (Kab. *auder*, Orm. L. Iw. *audār*, but K. *tā* genuine) < **afdr-* (cf. Av. **fədri-* 'father'), Yazgh. *wac*, Sar. *wic* < **wūθr-* < **θrya-*? — *trōr* 'paternal aunt', M. 'paternal or maternal aunt', is formed on the analogy of *mōr* etc. Pl. *traindē* etc. v. s.v. *mōr*. Cf. Bal. *trī*, — *tōrbūr* 'first cousin', Waz. *tārpīr*, *tōrō* 'first cousin' (*plōranai tō* 'son of father's sister', *māranai tō* 'son of mother's brother or sister'), *tarbīr*, *tarbrīna* 'first cousin on father's side' (borr. from a different dial.? *þ* in *tārpīr* proves the existence of Psht. **pūr* till after the transition of *-p-* > *-b-* had taken place), Khl., Rs. *tōrbūr*,

B. *tarbúr*, Sl. *turbúr*, Sb. *turbúr* 'near male relation', *da trə zwē* 'paternal cousin', M. 1 *da trə zwai*, pl. Khl., M. 3 *torbúrān*, Kh., B. *tarbúna*. < **pt̥rwyapuðra-*, cf. *būr*. — *torbúr* also means 'enemy', cf. Wackernagel, Festschr. Andreas. — *tarla* 'female cousin', Khl. *tarla*, B. *tarla*, *tarla*, Sb. *da trə lar*, Waz. *tarla* 'daughter of father's brother' (but *tārprā* 'daughter of father's sister, or of mother's brother or sister'). *ta* < **lut* < **duxta*, cf. *sa* < **suxta-* (s.v. *swal*), *ta* < **taxta* (? s.v. *tlsl*). V. s.v. *här*.

228. *tar* 'from', prepos. denoting abl., G. < Av. *tarō*. — Also 'until, to' Nz. *tar maspixina* 'until the afternoon', M. 3 *tar wōsə pērē* 'till now', Pur. 1 *tar kāt lānde* 'under the bed' etc., cf. Par. *tar*, as postpos. 'from', as prepos. 'before'. Orm. *ta(r)* is a genitive prefix, cf. s.v. *da*, *ter* 'passed, gone by' < **trya-*. — Waz. *ter*, but *tārēdəl*. Orm. K. *tar*, L. *ter* (l.w.), Kab. Prs. *ter*. — *terai* '9' v. s.v. *nah*. Cf. *trai*.

233. *tērə* 'sharp', G. < Av. *taēra-* 'mountain peak' < **taēyra-*, cf. Bal. *thēr* 'id.'. — Waz. *tāra* 'sharp', f. 'sharp edge', H. *tērə* 'sharp' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 623) rightly rejects the derivation of *taēra-* < **taēyra-*, but *tērə* prob. < **taēyra-*, cf. Av. *tiyra-* 'sharp'. — N. Bal. *thēr* (G. Et. Bal., 391. from Gladstone) prob. a mistake for *thēr* (Dames, Gilbertson), or *thēr* (Mayer, Hetu Ram), cf. Lhd. *thēr* 'a ruined village', Panj. *thēh* 'a hillock or mound formed by the ruins of a town'.

243. *tōr¹* 'black', G. < Av. *tāθra-*. — Waz. *tōr* (*tōk-tōr* 'very black'). — Cf. Horn (370) and Sak. *tāra-*, Soghd. *tārāk*, Minj. *tūrā*, Sar. *tōr*. — *tyārə* 'darkness', H., A. *tyārə*, Waz. also 'dark', Khl. *tyāra* 'darkness' < Av. *tāθrya-*, cf. Prs. *tēra* (Psht. l.w. *tīra*). — *tōrai* 'spleen, pupil of the eye', cf. Prs. *tārā* 'pupil of the eye, star', Skr. *tāra-* 'star, pupil of the eye'. Prs. *tārā* 'star' borr. from Ind.?

tōr² 'net, snare', < Av. **tāθra-*, cf. Skr. *tantra-* 'loom, warp', Prs. *tār* 'warp, thread', Kurd. *tuer* 'net', Wkh. *tōr*, Sar. *tūr* (Shaw, *tor* 'spider's web' Bell.). — But also Turki *tor* 'net' (Bell.), Aimaki *tōr* (Ramstedt, JSFinnOugr. 1905, s.v. < Mong. *toor*), Udi, Ingush *thor* (Erckert) etc. Are all these words borr. from Ir.?

tōr³ m., *tara* f. 'fright, terror'. Cf. Skr. *tarala-* 'tremorous' < **ter-*, connected with **ters-*? But cf. *tarhēdəl*.

Khl. *tōr* 'thief' sg. and pl. — Identical with *tōr¹* (cf. *tōrmax* 'disgraced'), or cf. s.v. *tār*?

tūra 'sword'. Prob. a l.w. Not in Prs., but Bal. *tura*, *thur*, Arm., Chechen (Caucas.) *t'ur*.

torbúr 'male cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.

229. *tarhēdəl* 'to take alarm, be terrified, wince (about animals)', G. < **tarh-* < **ðrah-*, Skr. *tras-*. — Waz. *tarēdəl* 'tremble' (but *tarsēdəl* 'to be afraid' from Prs.), cf. Orm. *traya* 'shies'. — *tarh-* < **ðrah-* is phonetically impossible, *tarhēdəl* < Lhd. *tarahan* 'to be fearful, stampede'. With Psht. *tarah*, *tarhara* 'fear', *tarhūr* 'timid', cf. Lhd.

tarahar 'timid'. (Ar. Prs. *tarah* 'becoming sad' is a different word).

— Also Ishk. *trās* 'fear' is borr. from Ind.

torb 'female cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.

tarma, *taramna* 'bog, quagmire'. Derivation from **tarman-* 'termination, border', cf. Lat. *termen*, is semasiologically improbable.

tarnāw 'trough, gutter, aqueduct', Waz. *tarnōwai*. Cf. *tar* and *nāwa*.

379. *trap* 'leap, jump', G. < **tarp*, cf. Kurd. *terpīn* 'to stumble' etc. — Orm. id. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trapp* 'id.', Khetrani *trap*, Gawar Bati *tlap*, Hi. *tarap* 'jump, throb' (Psht. also *trap* 'bump, thump'). *trōr* 'aunt', v. sv. *trə*.

378. *taršaj* 'axe'. G. compares Av. *taša-* 'id.', Prs. *taš*, Av. *taršvah-* 'having formed'. — Waz. *tāšoj* 'adze', cf. Shgh. *táršak* 'axe', Bal. *thrāšag* 'to cut', Prs. *tarāšidān*. Barth. (AirWb. 644) also assumes a contamination of *taš-* + *θwarəs-* > **tarš-*. But *rš* is imposs. in a genuine Psht. word. Prob. borr., with metathesis, from Prs. *tarāš* 'knife' or a similar word? *-aj* < **ači-* points to an early borrowing. — Ir. *taš-* in *tōšol* 'to shave, plane', Waz. *tēšol*, cf. Shgh. *tēšum* 'I shave', Ishk. *tūd* 'he shaved', Par. *thā-* 'to shave, cut', E. Oss. *dasin* 'to shave' (*d-* from compounds, cf. *sārdašān* 'razor'). — Cf. also *tōtanai*, *tōtānkai*, *tū* 'chip, shaving', Waz. *tōtānkai*, *tōtānnai*, *tēt* < **tašta-*? — V. also s.v. *tiyāšo-*.

236. *trīw*, f. *tarwa* 'sour'. G. compares Prs. *turuš*, Bal. *trušp*, Kurd. *tirš* etc. — Waz. *trīw*, *tarva*, H. *tréw*, *tarwá*, Khl., AJ. *trīw*, *trawa*. Cf. Waz. *tarwa* m. pl. 'cheese', B. *torwē* 'buttermilk', M. *tarwā* 'sour milk' (But M. *truš*, B. *łok* 'sour'). — Hübschm. (ad 385) also derives *trīw* < **trīša-* (through **trīwə?*). Cf. Khow. *trup* 'salt', Tirahi *trē* < **trp-*. But *trīw* better < Skr. *tīvra-* 'sharp, pungent', cf. E. Oss. *cīrw* 'yeast' (Miller, GrIrPh. I, 2, Anh. 28). **tīwrah* > **tīwər* > *trīw*, but **tīwrah* > *tarwa* (cf. s.v. *sūrai*), *trawa* infl. by *trīw*. — But Prs. *tarf* 'sour, clotted milk'? — Cf. the following word.

235. *trīx*, f. *tarxa* 'bitter'. G. compares Prs. *talx*, Wkh. *trač*, Sar. *trāč*. — Waz. *trīx*, *tarxa*, B. f. *tarxa*, M. *tarxá*, Khl., AJ. *trāxa*. *Trakhun* n. of a place near the ancient bed of Helmand (30° 10', 61° 35'), cf. Prs. *Talkhun* n. w. of Shiraz, and *Tirkh Oba* n. of Tonk in the Bhitanni country. — < **tīxra-* (cf. s.v. *trīw*), prob. < **taxra-* through the influence of **tīwra-*, or poss. from **tīj-* 'to be sharp'. In the first case cf. Prs. *talx*, Phl. *taxr*, Orm. K. *tēšr*, Par. *tarku*, *takku* 'bitter', *tekku* 'pungent', *tekač* 'onion' (poss. borr. from Ind., as *xr* becomes *rkh*, cf. Khow. *trok* 'bitter' < **trakkā-*, < **takra-*, Skr. *takra-* 'buttermilk', cf. Prs. *talxīna* 'milk soured and dried'). The Wkh. and Sar. words are prob. of Ind. origin (Stein: Wkh. *trūč*, Ishk. *truš* (Prs.?) 'bitter, bad tasting', Bellew: Wkh. *tračk* 'insipid', Sar. *tirāč* 'bile, gall'). — From *tīj-*: Skr. *tikta-* 'bitter', Hi. *ntā*, Torw. *tid* etc., cf. E. Oss. *cīyd* 'cheese'. Shina *čītū* prob. contaminated

of *tikta-* and *trṣṭa-* 'pungent', from which Tir. *trixt* 'bitter', Khw. *treṣṭā* 'onion', cf. Si. *trid* 'very sour'? Kal. *tshishtak* 'bitter' is difficult to explain, as are also Shgh. *ciš*, Sar. *cixix* (Bell.). — Bal. *trix* 'a small, wild plum' < **tixra-*?

tarōžmai 'moonless night', v. s.v. *spōžmai*.

tār m. 'gang of robbers, band, spoil'. Cf. Prs. *tālā* 'plunder, spoil'?

But *dār* 'gang of thieves' < Panj. *dhār* may have influenced the meaning of this word. Cf. Prs. *tārāt*, *tārāj* 'spoil, plunder'. Are these words and *tōr* 'thief' (q. v.) connected with Av. *tāyu-* etc.? *tārl* 'to bind, fasten'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Pash. *tar-* 'to tie'. *tāsu* 'you'. Waz. *tus*, *tōsē*, H., Khl., Ga., Nz., Gh. etc. *tāsu*, M. 3, Z., B. *tāsu*, A. *tāse*, Kh. 1, Km. 2 *tāsə*, M., M. 1, M. 2, Km. *tāse*, Bn. *tōsē*, Pur. 1 *tāse*. — Cf. Orm. K. *tyūs*, L. *tōs*. — Prob. the Psht. and Orm. forms have been infl. by Lhd. etc. *tus*.

tōsand 'dry'. — Etym. unknown.

230. *taš* 'empty', G. < **tusa-*, cf. Skr. *tucch(y)a-*, Prs. *tih* etc. — Waz., Khl. *tōš*, H. *teš*, Pur. 1 *taš*. — Cf. Av. *tusa-* 'to be empty' (< **tus-škə-*), *taošaya-* 'to be empty' (< **touseyo-*, AitWb. 624), Orm. *tusk*, Shgh. *tōs*, Sak. *tušša-* (*tuššātteti*, cf. Psht. *tōštiyā* 'emptiness'). *taš*, *tušša-* < **tusya-* = Skr. *tucchya-* (Prs. *tih* < **tuθya-*).

237. *tšəl*, *tšəm* 'to flee', G. < Av. *tarəsa-* from *θrah-* 'to fear'. — Waz. *tašəl*, *taštā* (avoiding the collision with *tšā* 'I drink'), H., Khl. *taxtēdəl*, *taxtəm*, M. past *wo-taxtēdə*, Kh. *wa-tašəl*. Past *tiš*, Waz. *tōš* < **trṣṭā-* (v. s.v. *lešəl*). — Orm. K. *tišt'ēk*, *tišt'əm*, L. *tišim* prob. borr. from Psht. Cf. the following word.

232. *taštēdəl* 'to flee'. Acc. to G. 'denom.' < Av. *taršti-* 'flight', cf. Psht. *tešta* 'id.'. Cf. *tšəl*. Both forms of the verb are not found in the same dialect.

tat 'dense, thick, close' < **taxta-*, cf. Skr. *tañc-* 'to contract', Old Norw. *þetr* 'tight, dense' < **tenkto-*. Cf. also Prs. *tang* 'narrow', *taxta* 'a plank' etc.

tōtanai 'shaving, chip', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

tāw 'twist, contortion, winding'. — Km. *bizli emād pə xēta bā'ndē tāw* *ye úkrəla* 'he turned the lightning (=X-rays) round in my stomach'. Cf. Prs. *tāstan* 'to turn, wind, weave' etc. (Horn, 372), *tāw* 'braid'. — Borr.?

twal 'equal in weight'. Borr. from Ind., just as *təlal* 'to weigh' < Lhd. *tulañ*, but note *wa* < *ə* (cf. s.v. *tōba*).

taxa 'tickling'. — Etym. unknown.

txarg, *trax* 'armpit'. B. *taxārg*, H., Khl., Sb. *trax*. — Etym. unknown. *tyiā* abstract suffix, < **tañtī-*, Sak. *tteti-* (also with the *t* preserved as if it were initial), cf. Av. *"tāt-*.

tēyəl 'to roast'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Par. *thi-* 'to burn' (trans.)? *tyāra* 'darkness', v. s.v. *tōr*?

Waz. *tiyāš* f. 'plough-share'. < **tašyā-* (š preserved before y, cf. s.v. *hvašol*), Prs. *teša* 'hatchet, mattock, pick', cf. Av. *taš-*. Cf. s.v. *taršaj*.

231. *tašai* 'thirsty'. G. compares Av. *taršna-* 'thirst', Prs. *tiš* 'thirst', *tišna* 'thirsty'. — Waz. *tažai*, Z. *t̥gai*, M. *tāgai*, B. *tāga*, Khl. *tōgē*, H. *tēge*. — š < prob. < *rš, not *ršn, cf. Sak. *tarra-*, Sar. *tūr*. — Note that *tažai* rhymes with *wažai* (q. v.). — Orm. K. *tranak*, L. *trunuk* < **tršn-*?

tiža 'flat, round stone'. — Waz. *tiža* 'stone', M., M. 2, Km. *tīga*, Z. *tīga*. Derivation from **tixšā-*, Av. *tiši* 'sharp' (Tomaschek, Centr. as St. 759) is semasiologically improb.

tōšol 'to shave, plane', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

W.

wa preposition denoting the dative. Darm. (LXXIV) < Av. *ava*, cf. *wažnəm* 'I kill' < Av. *ava-žanāmi*. — E. g. *wa sari ta* 'to the man' now generally *sari.tā*.

288. *wō* 'wind', G. < Av. *vāla-*. — Not used in Waz., which has *bōd*, H., Khl. *bād*, Khl. also *wō*.

284. *wu*¹ 'he was', *zo wum* 'I was' etc., G. < Av. *būta-*. — 3 s. pl. subj. *wī*, G. < Av. *bavāti*, Darm. (CI) < *buyāt*, from which form G. derives the opt. *wai* etc. — The last derivation is improbable, the others are uncertain.

*wu*² verbal prefix, G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220) and Darm. (CI) compare Prs. *bu* (e.g. *ta bu ki šawam* 'may I be') which Darm. derives from Av. imperat. *bava*. — Connexion with *Vbū-* is prob., but the exact derivation uncertain. — Acc. to G. *wu* is used a) at pleasure before the imperative; b) before the present, changing it into subj.; c) before the preterite, giving it the sense of the perfect. — This account is incomplete; but the question cannot be treated exhaustively in this place. Cf., however, acc. to AJ., ad a) *dā kār wu kṛa* 'do this work now', *dā kār hara wraj kawa* 'do this work every day; ad b) *či zo likām ma rāja*, *či zo iwu likām nō rāša* 'don't come while I am writing, come when I have finished writing'; ad c) *hukm ē wu kṛ* *či...* 'he commanded that...'. Cf. also *zo ba kawum* 'I shall, intend to, wish to, shall begin to, shall continue to do', *zo ba wu kṛem* 'I shall do (if something happens, although I do not want it), I shall complete it'.

wabla 'together', v. s.v. *bol*.

285. *wuč* 'dry', G. < Av. *huška-*, cf. Prs. *xušk* etc. — Cf. also Par. *hušku*, Orm. K. *wyūk*, L. *wōk*, Minj. *wušk*.

wučwulai, *učarlai* 'forehead', Waz. *wučwēlai*, H. *účelē*. — Etym. unknown.

wahəl 'to beat'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *vadh-* 'to strike, slay'; but I cannot find this verb in mod. Ind. languages.

259. *wala* 'willow', G. < Av. *vaēti-*. — Waz. *wula*, Khl. *wala*, M. *wala*. — Cf. also Prs. *bēd* etc., Yagh. *wīt*, Shgh. *wēd*, Par. *yi*, and Yazgh. *wīdg* 'vine'. — *ai* > *a* between *w* and *l* in *wala*, *xwala*? But cf. *yēlē*, *hēl-*, *mēlma*.

walē 'why', Waz., Km., Z. *wēlē*, Khl., N. *walē*, Pur. 1 *wali*. — Etym. unknown.

walai 'shoulder-blade of an animal, used in augury'. Waz. *wula* 'shoulder-joint', B. 2. *wála* m., M. *w̄lai*, obl. pl. *w̄liō*, Km. obl. pl. *wulīō*, Khl. *wúlē*. < Ir. **bud-*, cf. Walde-Pokorny (Vergl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 116), Engl. *bud* etc. from **bhudh-* 'to swell' etc.? Extremely uncertain. *w-* may be derived from **w-*, **b-*, *(*h)aw-*, *(*h)ab-*, *-l-* from **-d-*, **-t-*, **-θ(w)-*, and the vowel from **a*, *u*, *ai*. The phonetical possibilities are nearly unlimited.

268. *wāla* 'rivulet, canal, stream', G. < Av. *vaiδi-* 'id.', cf. Wkh. 'wād', Sar. 'wēd'. — Waz. *wēla*, *wēlā* (not 'Psht. *welān*', Gauth. MSL XIX, 154), 'irrigation-channel', H. *wāb*, pl. *walē*, Khl. *walā*, Km. *w̄lā*. Cf. Minj. *wēlā*, Shgh. *wēd*, Sar. *wād* (Shaw). — Barth. (AirWb. 1344) derives *vaiδi-* < **wed-*, cf. Skr. *unatti* 'flows', Arm. *get* 'river' etc. But Si. *vāh* 'canal', Lhd. *vāh(ā)* 'id.' < Skr. *vāha-* 'flowing, current' show that the root is Av. *vad-* 'to lead' < **wedh-*. Cf. Skr. *nikā-* 'irrigation-channel' < *nī-* 'to lead' (Pali, Dhp. 80: *udakanī hi nayanti nettikā* 'aquaui videlicet ducunt aquarii').

wula 'root, fibre', B. *wáli*, (B. 2 *wáli* 'twig'), M. *wáliyē*. — Cf. E. Oss. *wīdag*, W. Oss. *yedagā* 'root' < **waid-*. — But cf. Wkh. *wadūn* (Shaw 'wādhūn') 'root-filament', scarcely with original diphthong. — Shgh. 'wyēz' (Hjuler) prob. = *wiēs* (cf. s.v. *wēx*), not = **wiēd*.

274. *wləl*, *awwl* 'to wash', G. < Av. *frav-* 'to swim, fly', Skr. *phu-*. — Gen. *wīnjəl* or *lambawwl* are used. — G.s derivation is phonetically and semasiologically unsatisfactory. Etym. uncertain. < Ir. **wad-*, cf. Skr. *ud-* 'to wet, bathe', Engl. *wash* etc. (< **wat-sk-*?)?

welanai 'herb mint, peppermint' < **baudyanā-*, cf. Av. *baōdi-* 'fragrance, good odour'? But cf. Prs. *pūdīna* 'wild mint', Siwendi *pīdīn*, with *p* instead of *b*?

walār 'standing'. Waz. *wilōr*, Khl., H., Nz., Rs. *walār*, Z. Km. *wəlār*, M. 3 *wlār*, Pur. 1 *wulār*. Etym. unknown.

275. *wlēst*, *hwēst* (never *wlēst*) f. 'span', G. < Av. *vītasti-*. — Rs. *wlēst*, A. *w̄lēst*, Naz. *ulēst*, Waz., Ms., Kh., Kh. 1, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh. *hwēst*, M., M. 1 *lwēst*, Ga. *hwēst*, B., B. 1 *alwēst*, Khl., H., Taj., Durr. K. *lēst*, Sb. *lēs*, Sh. *hwāst*; Sl., Pur. 1, Nyaz. *hwēst*, Mando Khel *lwast*. — *st* < *sti-*. — Kab. Prs. *bilist*, not *bidast*, *gidast*, Seistanī *bālīst*, Orm. *jusp* (< **wilaspi-*, cf. Brahui *gidisp* from Ir. v. Report, 36).

260. *wana* 'tree', G. < Av. *vanā-*. — Waz., Khl. *wuna*, M., B. *wánná*, Km., Z. *wána*, Nz. *wana*, H. *wéna*. — Par. *yan* means 'oak', cf. in Ind. Pash. *vanjí* 'oak', Khow. *bānč*, Jaunsari *bān* (< *vānya-), but *bān* forest, Lhd. *van*, Si. *vanu* 'tree'.
wéna, *waina*, *ðéna* 'white ant', Waz. *yíná*. — Etym. unknown. — **baind-* (cf. Bal. *bénay* 'bee', W. Oss. *binjá* 'fly' etc.) would result in **wína*; *wén* poss. < **banyo*, **baunyó*.

270. *wín-* pres. of *lídol* 'to see' (q. v.). G. < Av. *vaén-*, cf. Prs. *bínam* etc.

272. *wína* 'blood', generally pl., G. < Av. *vohuni-*, cf. Prs. *xún* etc. — Barth: (miranM. V, 7) considers the word to be borr. on account of its *i*. But cf. Par. *hín*, Orm. L. *in*, Minj. *yíná*, Yd. *vínoh* etc. Psht. *wín-a* < **wén* < *wa(h)uni* is quite regular.

261. *wandanai* 'band of a sheaf of corn, rope made of grass', G. < Skr. *bandhana-* 'band', cf. Av. *banda-* 'chain' etc.; *wand* 'dam, dyke' poss. genuine. — Cf. also *wandar* f. 'a kind of rope', *yar-wandai* 'collar for a dog', *sar-wándē* f. pl. (*sar-bándē*, *sar-bándē*) 'the fastening of the yoke to the plough', *drē-wandai* 'a section of the Turi's of Kurram, followers of the 3 original Sayed houses'. — From *bast-* etc.: *wasta* 'a small pond or lake', *mlā-wastanai* 'girdle' (Waz. *wol-mastanai*, Bannu (Gazet.) *wahnastanai*), *biyāsta* 'a kind of rope' < **ham-basti-*. — From **bastra-*: *wašai* 'bracelet', *wāš* 'rope made from goat's hair', *pal(g)wāša* 'heel-rope', *sar-wāš* 'fastening for a cow or ox'. Cf. Par. *báš* 'rope', Orm. L. *bēš*, Ishk. *vuš*, Zeb. *wāš* (LSI. X, 549 also *wānd* 'bind', Grierson, Ishk. 101 *wānd* with *w-*), Sar. *wux* 'thread, cord' (Gauth. JA. 1916, 248), but *vüx* 'rope' (Shaw), Yazgh. *wuš*, Rosh. *wāš*, Shgh. *waš* (Gauth.), *vāš* 'rope' (ego, but *wāš* 'grass'). Most of, if not all, these Pamir words have original *b-*, and are prob. related to the Psht. words. At any rate the forms with *a*, *á* have nothing to do with Psht. *wēša* 'sinew' quoted by Gauth. (l. c.), which is a Waz. form of *wuša* (q. v.).

wínja, *inja* 'slave girl'. Waz., H., Khl., Km. *wínja*, Km. also *inja*. *inj-a* < **ēndāj* < **han-tači-* (*w-* under the infl. of *wínjol* 'to wash', Rav. also *mínja*, *mínjol*), cf. Wkh. *andag* 'slave', Sar. *indíj*, Minj. *idaka* 'boy' < **han-taka-* 'running' (cf. Ar. *jariyatun* 'female slave' from *jarā(y)* 'to run', Old Norw. *þræll* 'thrall'; Goth. *þragjan* 'to run' etc.)?

271. *wínjol* 'to cleanse, wash'. Acc. to G. originally 'to winnow, sift grain', cf. Skr. *vic-* (*vinakti*) 'id.', Prs. *béxtan* (Horn 249) etc. — Waz., H. *wínzol*, Rav. also *mínjol* (assim., or < **ni-w*?). — Cf. Kurd. 'dasnwaizh', 'das-mízh' 'ablutions' (Soane), Zaza *wízeng* 'sieve'. — With *pari-*: Par. *parič-* 'to shake a sieve', Shgh. *par-wíz-*. Waz. *parwézai* 'flour-sieve', cf. Sar. *parwéz*, may be genuine, and not

borr. from Prs. *parwēzan*. — With *pati*: Yazgh. *pāxt* 'to sieve', cf. in Kafiri Waig. *pōča* 'sieve', Ashk. *pēča*.

wāṇa 'heap of uncleaved grain'. — Etyin. unknown.

wrā, *rwā* 'marriage procession', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*. — *wrēza*, *wraēza*, *ruwēza* 'female guest in a marriage procession', Waz. *wrōyīz* 'friend of the bridegroom joining in the wedding procession'. — *wrā* < **wrādi*-, cf. Av. *urvādah-* (**wrō*) 'joy', *wrēza* etc. < **wrāzyā-* cf. Av. *urvāz-* 'to be glad' (acc. to Barth. *z* < **dh* + *sl*?). Cf. however:

wrō, *rō* 'slowly, gently, leisurely', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*, H. *rō rō*, Nz. *wrō-rō* etc. Might be explained as an adverb. acc. of Av. *urvādah-* (v. s.v. *wrā*) in the sense of 'pleasantly'.

276. *wrai* 'lamb'. G. compares Phl. *varak*, Prs. *barra* etc. — Pur. I *wrai*, Ga. *urāi*, generally *gadūrai* etc. — Cf. Orm. K. *wriyā* f. 'ewe-lamb', *wrai* 'mountain ram' (Iw.s), Par. *yarō* 'lamb', Shgh. *wārg*, Ishk. *waruk*, Soghd. pl. *wr'tt*, Khow. *werkū* (Iw. from Ir.). — *barra* < **warnaka-* < **wrnaka-* (GrIrPh. I, 2, 54), cf. Skr. *urāṇa*; but in most diall. *r* cannot be derived from **rn*.

262. *war*¹ m. 'door', G. < Av. *dvar*. — Regarding *w* < **dw-* v. s.v. *dwe*. — Waz. *wōram* 'door-fastener' < **dwar-dama-*? Cf. Shgh. *bi-ðem-* 'to close, bind'. Cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*.

*war*² adverbial pron. 3 pers. 'to him' etc. — Darm. < **awaðrā*. Cf. Kurd. *ōrā* 'there'. Cf. *rā* and *dar*, and also *hōr* s.v. *dolē*.

*war*³ prefix < Av. *fra-*. V. the following compounds with *war-*.

383. *wār* m. 'time, period'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *-bār*, *-wār* (in *yak-bār* 'once' etc.). If genuine, we should expect **wōr*. — But Prs. *-wār* is used only as a suffix, and Psht. *wār* is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *wār* 'time, turn'.

wēra, *yēra* 'fear, alarm'. Waz. *wyāra*, Khl. *yēra*, AJ. *wyara* (in many diall. *dār*). — If < **bairi-* + *ā* (**bairyā-* would prob. result in Waz. **wāryē*), we may compare Lith. *bailē* 'fear'. — But poss. < **dwai-ri-*, cf. Av. *dvaēða-* 'menace', Lat. *dīrus*.

Waz. *warbōi* 'nearest to the village'. Cf. Orm. Iw. *bōt* 'near', acc. to Grierson < Skr. *upāka-*. Psht. **bōt*, *bōē* < **upākai* is poss.

Nz. *wurbal* 'lock, curl', B. 2 *wōrbál*, Waz. *wōrbal*, Rav., Bell. *ōrbal*, *ūrbal* 'curl, ringlet, lock of hair on the forehead of young women'. — < **fra-pata-*? Cf. *pal*⁴. *ōr-* often < *war-* (v. e. g. Bell. *ōrmēš*, *ōrbušē*). *war-* > *wur-* before labial, v. s. v.v. *wurbūz*, *warmēš*. *war-* v. s.v. *waryōwai*.

wurbūz m. 'snout, muzzle', Waz. *warbīz*, H. *warbūz*, Khl. *urbūz*. — V. s.v. *paza*. *war-* v. s.v. *waryōwai*.

289. *wōrēdōl* 'to rain'. Acc. to G. denom., cf. Av. *vār* 'rain'. — Also *warēdōl*. Waz. *wōr* m. 'rain', *warandai* 'raining', Khl. *wārēdōl*, B. *warēgi*. — Cf. also Par. *yār* 'rain', Orm. K. *yōr-yēk* 'to rain'.

Waz. *vrōy*, *vrēy* 'raven', < **warāka*-, Phl. *vardāy*, *varāk*, Bal. *gurāy* 'crow', Orm. K. *kan*-*wraya* 'a kind of raven': — Cf. Skr. *varāka*- 'wretched, low'?

waryūmai 'a male kid', also *waryamai*, *maryamai* etc., Waz. *waryūmai*, M. *waryūmai*, Ga. *wuryūmai*, Pur. 1 *wäryūmai*, B. *uryūma*, (LSI: Sw., Baj., Afr., Kh. *wuryūmai*, Bn., Chach *waryūmai*, Waz. *waryūmai*, Kand. *maryūmai*) — < **fragāmaka*-, cf. Yd. *firyāmoh* 'he-goat' (the existence of the word in Minj. is shown by place-names like *Firgamu*, *Firghamiru* s. of Jurm, *Firgam Tal* n. of Faizabad — outside the territory where Minj. is spoken at present), Wkh. *rayūm* f. 'calf'. — Tomaschek (765) compares *rayūm* with Gr. *πρόβατον*; but Par. *rhayām* 'spring' < **fragāma*- renders it prob. that the orig. meaning was 'a young animal, born the preceding spring'. *waryāyai* 'rubbing', v. s.v. *āyaṣṭ*.

waryōwai 'palm of the hand, sole'. Waz., M. *waryawai* 'palm of the hand', Ga. *waryawāi*, Orm. Iw. *waryawai*. — < **fragava-ka*-, cf. Av. *gav-* 'hand (of the dēv's)'. With Wkh. *gawust* 'fist' (Bell.) cf. prob. Skr. *gabhasti*- 'hand'. — Many names of parts of the body are compounded with *war-* in Psht., cf. *wurbal*, *wurbūz*, *waršānd*, *warmēš*.

wrāja 'a small red insect or species of tick, infesting dogs etc.' — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Soghd. *pr'sk* (**fīrāzāk*) 'n. of a noxious insect'; but in that case Psht. *j* must stand for *z*.

280. *wrūja*, *wraja* 'eye-brow'. G. compares Av. *brvat-*, Skr. *bhrū-*, Prs. *abrū* etc. — Waz. *vrījyē*, M. *wrūzyē*, B. 2 *uruji*, B. *uruja*, Khl. *wrūza*, H. *riūza*, Sb. *riza*. — < **brūčyā-*? Cf. Ishk. *vric*, Sangl. *vurij*; with *-k-* Minj. *vrēgā*, Oss. *arsuk*, Mamassani Luri *burg*, but Shgh. *vorūš* < **brūš-*?

wruk 'lost'. Waz. *wark*, Afr. *wruk*, Khl. *wruk*, H. *ruk*. — Cf. Orm. *yark* 'id'.

warta 'pregnant'. Generally *brālba* q. v. — < pres. part. f. **baratī*-, or cf. Lat. *forda* < **forida*.

warmēš m. 'neck', Waz. *warmēš*, M. *warmēg*, Km. *wormēg*, B., Ga. *wurmēg*. — Cf. Av. *mārzu*- 'vertebrae of the neck', Kurd., Zaza *mil* 'neck'. — *war-* cf. s.v. *waryōwai*.

Waz. *wāranai* 'tusk'. — Etym. unknown. — < **wēr* 'splitting, tearing' < **baidra*-, cf. Skr. *bhid-* 'to split, cleave' etc.?

wrandār etc. 'brother's wife'. Waz. *wandiār*, B. 2 *wandiār*, M. *wandyār*, Khl. *wrandār* (and *wranda*?), H. *rāndār*, Sb. *rundār*, Orm. Iw. *wrandēr*. — **wrandyār* formed from *wrōr*, cf. *tandōr*, *nandiār*.

wrāra 'woman who has lost her brother', < **a-brāðrā-*, v. s.v. *wrōr*.

277. *wrārō* 'nephew', *wrēra* 'niece', G. > **brāðryā-*, cf. Av. *brātāiryā-* (*brātruya-* = **brātəryā-*, AirWb., 972). — Waz. *wəriārō* 'brother's son', *wrāra* 'brother's daughter', B. *wiyārō*, *wrēra*, M. *waryārō*,

warēra; M. 1 *waryarā*, M. 2 *uriyarā*, Ga. *wrārō*, pl. *wrērūna*, *wrēra*, pl. *wrērē*, H. (*rērō* and) *rōrō*, *rērūna*, *rērā*, *rērē*, Khl. *wrārō*, *wrēra*, Nz. *wrārō*. — Note the different treatment of *-ya- and *-yā-. **brāthr(w)ya-* > Psht. **wryārō* (> *wri*°, *wary*°, *wrō*°, *r(w)ō*, *wij*°). Generally *-yā- > Waz., Afr. -yē-, B. -i-. — Cf. Orm. K. *rāš'ai* m., *rāš'ī* f. — The instability of the group *wr-* in Psht. (cf. s. v.v. *wrandār*, *wrumbai*, *rūn*) reminds of the Av. orthography *urv*° < *wr*°.

281. *wrōr*, pl. *wrūna* 'brother', G. < Av. *brātar-*, *brāthr-*. — Waz. *wrōr*, *wrēr*, *wrīna*, generally *wrōr*, Ms., Afr. *wrōr*, B. *urōr*, A. *w"rōr*, H., Khl., Kh., Trk., Sh. etc. *rōr*, A. pl. *w"rūna*. Reg. pl. cf. s.v. *lūr*.

wraredal 'to become lacerated, torn'. — Etym. unknown.

wrustō, *rwastō* 'after, behind, remaining behind'. Waz. *wrustē*, Z. *wrūstō*, H., Khl. *rustō*. Cf. *wrustai* 'hinder, rearmost', M. 3 *w"rustai*, Km. *worstai*, *worzdai*. — Etym. unknown.

wrōst, f. *wrasta* 'rotten, decayed'. Waz. *wrōst*, *wrāsta*, Khl. *rōst*. Av. **frista-* (< *fraēθ-* 'to decay, putrify') > Psht. **wrōst*, which has poss. been adapted to the paradigm of the adjectives in m. -ō-, f. -a-.

wrāša 'speech'. — Etym. unknown. — Borrowing from Dard **bhrāšā* = Skr. *bhāśā* (with *w-* < Ind. *bh-*) is improbable.

wuršō f. 'meadow'. — Etym. unknown.

wrēšl, *wrēšm* 'to spin'. Waz. *wartal*, *wrēšā*, H. *rēšl*. — Waz. *wart-* < **wrat-* < **abi-rišta-*, *wrēš-* < **abi-rais-*, cf. Bal. (b)*rēsay*, W. Oss. *ālwesun*. *rēš-* prob. < *wrēš*, not from the unprefixed root like Orm. K. *ras'ēk*, Prs. *rištan*, *rēsam*. — *riškai* 'band, strip, fillet' < **rištra-+kai*. *wrēšam* 'silk' borr. from Prs., cf. s.v. *maž*.

279. *wrīl* 'roasted, fried', *wrīlawul*, *writēdōl*. G. compares either Skr. *bhrājj-*, *bhrāṣṭa-* 'to roast', Prs. *birišta*, or Bal. *brijag*, *brētka* or *brihta* 'to roast'. — Also *wuratawul* 'to roast', Waz. *wratawul*, *wartai* 'roasted', Z. *wortāl* 'they were roasted'. — **bṛṣṭa-* > Psht. **wušt* (cf. *puštēdōl*), *writ* (compound and unstressed forms: **wrēt-*, *wort-*, *wart-*) < **brixta-* (cf. Bal. *brihta*), or **brišta-* (Hübschm., ad 201), Prs. *birišta*. Acc. to Barth., however, (miranM. VI, 34, 56) *birišta* = Skr. *bhrāṣṭa-*. Waz. *wrātōl*, *ōwrātōl* 'to jump, fly away', v. s.v. *wurzēdōl*.

warxa 'small channel in a field', Waz. *warx* m. 'head of a water-course', Orm. K. Iw. *warx*. — < **fra-xā-*, cf. Prs. *xā* 'sewer, sink', Av. *xan-* 'spring, well', Orm. K. *wa-xayek* 'to dig'.

wrāya 'far away'. Cf. Waz. (*w)uriyā* 'id.'? — Etym. unknown. — Skr. *prāya-* also means 'near'; but Ir. **a-frāya-* 'distant' is not a prob. form.

wurzēdōl, *wurzōm* 'to fly, take wing', Waz. (*ō)wrātōl*, *warzā* 'to jump, fly away', *wurzawel*, *warzawel* 'to make jump'. — Ir. **wraz-*, **wrašta-*. Horn (897) compares Prs. *gurāzīdan* 'to walk pompously' with Skr. *vraj-* 'to wander' (the comparison between *vraj-* and Slav. *vragū*

'enemy' etc., v. Falk-Torp s.v. *vrage*, is not convincing). Av. *urvag-* 'to wander' (AirWb. 1536) is *ān. ɻey.*, and the only existing form *urvāxšat* (Y. 34, 13) is read *urvāšat* in several mss. The latter form points to a root *urvas-*, Ir. **wraz-*.

278. *wrišē* f. pl. 'rice', G. compares Prs. *birinj* etc. — Waz. *wrišē* 'rice (with the husk removed)', B. *wrišē*, Km. *wrišē*, Nz. *wrišē*, Khl. *wrišē*, H. *rišē*. — Bloch (Le nom du riz, Etudes Asiatiques, 37—47) derives the Prs. and Psht. words < **wrinjhi-*. But then we must assume that in Psht. **nj* (of which group I know no other instance) was treated differently from **nd*, **ŋg* etc. We should expect **wrinjē*. Also Sak. *rriysu-*, Orm. K. *rijan*, L. *rēsan*, Gypsy of Qainat *rīzb*, Zaza *res*, Sivendi *birji* point to an unnasalized form. Par. *rahō* seems to be borr. from some Ind. language. — Kati *řic* 'barley' < **wriḡhi-*?

waržol, *waržauəm* 'to chop, mince', < **fra-jan-*, cf. s.v. **žol*.

wraš m. 'mane', Waz. *wēžd*. — Prob. < **bṛz-* > **þṛz-* > **wr̥z-* > *wraš* and **w̥r̥z-* > *wēžd* (*rz* > *žd* v. s.v. *lēžol*). Cf. Kurd. *bižū* 'mane', Oss. *bärzäi* 'neck' (but *barc* 'mane'), and further Av. *barəša-* 'back of a horse', Arm. Iw. *ba(r)š* 'mane', Prs. *buš* 'neck, mane'. — Prob. 'back (of a horse)' is the original Ir. meaning of the word; with **bṛz-* < **bhṛg-* cf. Skr. *bhurij-* 'arm' (?) < **bhṛg-* etc. (v. Walde-Pokorny, Vgl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 181); Ir. **bṛš-* (in *barəša-*, *buš*) < **bhṛg-s-*.

wrəža 'flea', Waz. *wrəža*, *wrəžyē*, B. *wrégi*, B. 2 *wrági*, M. *wrágyē*, Ga. *wrága*, Khl. *wrága*. — Hübschm. (Lit. Centr.bl. 1894, 792) < **brušā-*, cf. Slav. *blūxa*, Lith. *blusā*. But Skr. *phuṣi-* (Bloch, MSL. XXII, 239), the Dard forms of the word (e. g. Özbin Pash. *šiš* < **pruši-*), Orm. K. *šrak*, pl. *š'ači*, Par. *ruč* (< **rhuč* < **fruč-*) etc. render it prob. that Psht. *wr-* is derived from Ir. **fr-*. It is difficult to connect Soghd. *βš'k* 'louse' (Gauth., Sūtra des causes et des effets, II, 32) with *wrəža* etc. — In most diall. *wrəža* rhymes with *spəža* 'louse' (q. v.).

wurža m. 'the first milk given after calving, biestings'. — H. *wargə*. — Cf. Prs. *furša*, *firša* 'id.' < **frašaka-*.

263. *war¹* pres. stem. of *āwūštol*, q. v.

war² m. 'the scab of a wound'. Cf. Av. *varəða-* 'growing'?

264. *warai* 'wool', *warīnə* 'woollen', *waran* 'with long hairs'. G. < Av. *varənā-* 'wool'. Waz. *wārāi*. Cf. Sar. *wān*, Shgh. *wō'n*. — Note **m* > *r*, not *ŋ*. *wāra* 'all', Khl. *wāra*, Afr. *wāra*, Nz., H. *wārə*. *dwārə* 'both'. — Etym. unknown. < Av. *varəta-* 'ball, lump'? Cf. **grta-* 'all' (miranM. VI, 66 f.). — Or cf. Shgh. *wārə* 'both' (Hjuler), Sar. *virt* (Shaw)?

Waz. *wārā* 'hedge (gen. of cut bushes)'. Cf. Av. *varəta-* 'imprisoned, closed in' etc., Skr. *vṛti-* 'hedge'? Or from Lhd. *wār* 'thorn-hedge'?

wṛ 'successful, winning', Waz. *wṛ*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *varəd-* 'to augment' etc. (v. s.v. *warāna*)?

wīr 'expanded, spread'. — Etym. unknown.

wīrīā, warīā 'gratis'. — Etym. unknown.

380. *wōrāi, ḍrāi* 'summer'. G. quotes Hübschim.'s derivation < *wahāra-, cf. Prs. *bahār*, but objects to *r* < *r*. — Waz. *wīrāi*, most diall. *wōrāi* etc., Taj. *wūrē*, Sb., H. *ōrē*, Khl. *ōrē*, B. *wōra* etc. — Barth. (miranM. V, 5) < Indo-Eur. nom., acc. *wēsyt, with introduction of the *t* into the other cases in Ir. — This explanation is poss., and seems necessary, if we want to maintain the connexion between *wōrāi* and Prs. *bahār* etc. Cf. Sar. 'wāgh' 'spring' (Bell.), 'wug' (Shaw) < *wārt- < *wahyt- (cf. e. g. *maug* < *mṛta-). Yd. 'wāroh' (Biddulph) means 'summer' like the Psht. word (cf. s.v. *psarlai*), and the *r* may represent *r* (cf. Biddulph 'merer' 'man', *mooroh* 'dead', *kerah* 'to do': LSI. *mer* 'man', *mṛum* 'I die', *krem* 'I have done'). — Derivation of *wōrāi* < Av. *varəd-* 'to grow' is not prob. — Zaza *wazārī, wasārī* 'spring' (le Coq, 220) can scarcely in any way be connected with *bahār* etc.

286. *wūr, wōr, f. wūra, pl. wārə* 'small'. G. rejects Darm.'s derivation from Av. *x̌arəta-* (a hypothetical form), Prs. *xurd* 'small' and prefers Horn's from Av. *apərənāyuka-* 'not grown up'. *wōrkai* 'young' is explained in the same way. — Waz. *wōr*, f. *wara* m., pl. *wōra* 'small', *wōrkai* 'boy', *warīkenkai* 'very small', M. *wōrē* f. pl. 'small', *wērkai* 'boy', *wērkiyē* 'girl', Z. *wērkai* 'boy', Km. *wōrkai*, Kh. 1 *wōrkai*; M. 1, Km., Z. *warūkai* 'small', Ns. *warakai*, Bn. *warīkai*, H. *wūrūka*, but also H. *warkōtī*, Z. *warkōtai*, Khl. *warkōtē* etc. — The derivation from *apərənāyu-* (Psh. *bəmā?) is phonetically imposs. But cf. Par. *yurōk* 'small (boy)' < *wṛta-: Prs. *xurd* < *hwṛta-.

290. *wōrkai* 'young', v. s.v. *wīr*.

283. *wṛəl, wṛəm* 'to carry (inanimate things)', G. < Av. *bar-*, with extension of the pret. stem. — Waz. *wṛəl*, pres. *wṛā*, aor. *yōsā*, A.J. *wṛəl, wṛəm, yōsēm*, past *yō-wṛələm* (pseudo-pass.), perf. part. *wurai*, H. *tirəma, yōsəmī*, Khl. *ūrəma, yaūsəma, yaūrəma, ūrəlē*, Z. *yā-be-sī, yāwṛam*, B. *wṛō, yōsō, yōwulī* etc. — The ancient durative root *bar-* is not employed uncompounded in the aoristic tenses. — *yō-* in *yō-wṛ-* has prob. been transferred from *yōs* (Khl. *yaus* has been infl. by *yaur-* < *yō-wṛ-*). Cf. Shgh. *yās-*, *yād-* 'to take away', Sar. *yūs-*, *yōd-*, Yazgh. *ayas-*, *ayad-*, Wkh. *yond-*, *yūt-*, Minj. *yīs-*, *yāy-*, Av. *yās-* (inchoative?), with *ā* 'to bring', with *apa* 'to take away'. — Cf. s.v. *yastol*. — Orm. K. *wṛlak* and *wriyōk*, L. *wulik* 'to fetch, carry (inanimate things)' with *w-* from the compounds with *hir, dal, hal* = Psht. *rā, dar, war* *wṛl* 'to bring' ('to me' etc.). — I heard Afr. *rāwṛəm* etc. with the original *r* of the pres. stem.

282. *wrumbai* 'first'. G. compares Av. *fratoma-* etc. — B. *urumbai*, M. 3 *or^umbai*, A. *rumbai*, H. *rumbé*, Khl. (*w*)*rumbé*, Mando Khel *warumbai*. — Prob. with Barth. (zAirWb. 53.5) from a contaminated form **frtama-*, not < **war-* < **βard-* < **βraδ-* < **frat-*. But why *mb*? — Cf. *warm* '(day, year) before last', H. *ürma raz*, Khl. *ürma wraz* (*mimar* 'previously, before' < **wimār* < **wuram*?). — *wrāndē* 'before', Waz. *wrāndi*, Afr. *wrānde*, Khl. *urānde*, H. *urwānde* < < **frta-* (v. s.v. *bāndē*), cf. Zeb. *wula* 'in front of' (**frt-* > *wul-*?). *warāna* 'winning, gaining, success'. Cf. Skr. *vardhanā-* 'increase, prosperity, success'. Cf. *worr* 'successful'.

wrāndē 'before', v. s.v. *wrumbai*.

wasta 'daim', *wastanai* 'binding', v. s.v. *wand*.

wastol, *walām* (with *rā* etc.) 'to bring, lead along' (with animate objects), < Av. *vad-* 'to lead along'.

wēš m. 'division, distribution'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Waz. *wēškai* 'field'?

Waz. *wēša* 'large beam, rafter'. Cf. *bainš* 'id.', H. *bēnš*. — Prob. bor. from different Dard forms of Skr. *vamśya-*, cf. Waig. *wāš*, Shina *bōi* 'id.' — Par. *wē* also is prob. bor. < **wēš*. — But Shgh. *wūs*, Wkh. *was*?

Waz. *wōš* 'poison', bor. from a Dard form of Skr. *viṣa-*, Kati *wiš*. (Av. *viš-* > Psht. **wiš-*). — Ar. *bīš* 'a poisonous plant' bor. from Prs.?

273. *wišt* 'zo', v. s.v. *šol*.

Waz. *viōšta* 'viashta, a Dauri unit of square measure'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. < **basti-*.

wištol, *wulām* 'to shoot, throw, hurl'. Waz. *wištol*, *wulā*, Khl. *wištol*, *üləma*, H. *wistol*, *walām* etc. — Darm. (XLI) compares Skr. *vyadh-* 'to pierce, hit'. With *vyadh-* Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Av. *vaēda-* 'javelin', Yaghn. *wid-*, *wist-* 'to throw' etc. — Cf. also Par. *yuh-*, *yušt* 'to throw', Shgh. *wēd-*, and poss. Sak. *bista-* 'pierced' (or < *bhid-*?).

wāš 'rope', *wašai* 'bracelet', v. s.v. *wand*.

384. *wāša* m. pl. 'grass, fodder, hay'. G. compares Prs. *wāš* 'grass', Phl. *vaxš* 'herbage' etc. — Waz. *wōša*, M. *wāxš*, H. *wāxš*, Khl. obl. *waxō* etc. Cf. Orm. K. *γwāsi*, L. *γwāši*. — Orm. L. š, Psht. š cannot be derived from **xš*, but must be derived from **sθr*, **str* (v. *γāš* 'tooth'). Cf. Av. *vāstrya-* 'pratensis', *vāstra-* 'pasture, grass'; Psht. *ā*, not *ō* before *y*. Shgh. *wāš* 'grass', Sar. 'wākhk' meadow, 'wōkh' 'grass' (Bell.) etc. prob. have the same origin. Cf. E. Oss. *xos*, W. Oss. *xvasā* 'grass' < **h(u)-wāstra-*. Reg. the change of meaning 'meadow' > 'fodder' > 'grass' v. s.v. *sābah*.

wiš 'awake, watchful'. — Etym. unknown. — F. **bansθrī* (Av. *baozdri-* from *baod-*) would result in **wēš*, not *wiš*.

wašta, wušta 'joke, jest'. — Etym. unknown. — < **wṛṣti-*, cf. Skr. *vrddhi* 'success, happiness'?

385. *wēštō* m. sg. and pl. 'hair'. G. compares Av. *varəsa-* etc., but objects to the *t*. — Waz. *wēštō*, Ms. *wēšta*, M., B., H. *wēxtō* (M. pl. *wēxtān*), Khl. *wixtō*, Ga. *ixtō*, Bn. (LSI.) *wištō*. — Orm. K. *wištā* 'beard', L. *aurūšt* must be derived from Phl. *aprušt*, *awrušt* 'moustache'. — *wēštō* is prob. an ancient collective **wṛṣa-tā-*, cf. Soghd. pl. *wṛsth* 'hairs' (Soghd. pl. suff. **th* < **tā-*, cf. Tedesco, ZII. IV, 151).

wat m. 'interval, break, gap'. — Etym. unknown. — < **baxta-*, cf. Skr. *bhañj-* 'to break, make a breach in'?

wit 'wide, open, ajar'. — Etym. unknown.

265. *watōl, wuzōm* 'to fly' (with *ālō*, *prēō*, *jārō*, *kšēō*), G. < Av. *vas-* 'to move, fly, pass', cf. Bal. *gwazag* 'to pass' etc. (but with Oss. *wāz* 'weight' cf. Ar. Pts. *wazn*). — *watōl* alone 'to go out'. With *prē-watōl* 'to fall' (*prōt* 'fallen' < **para-wašta-*) cf. Orm. K. *ywaštak*, *ywaz-* 'to fall', Wkh. *wāz-*, Shgh. *wiš-*, *wēšt* (pres. *š* from preter.), prob. also Soghd. *wašt-* 'to move, proceed' (not < **waršt-* = Prs. *gaštan*, Gauth. 162). — *ālwatōl* 'to fly' (H. *awlēdōl*, *ālwōzōl*, but *w-ālwāta*) < **adi-wō?*

269. *wāwra* 'snow', G. < Av. *vafra-*. — Waz. *wōvra*, B., M. *wāwra*, Khl. *wāwra* etc., gen. used in pl. — Cf. also Par. *yarp*, Orm. L. *yōš*. — Av. *vafra-* < *vap-* 'to scatter, strew', cf. Skr. *vapra-* 'heap of grain' etc. (v. AO. I, 255).

wēx 'root', Waz., M., H., but B., Khl. Iw. *bēx*. — Cf. Prs. *bēx*, Soghd. *byy* (Iw.), Par. *yīx*, Shgh. *wiēš* (*š* regularly < *x*), Minj. *wāxā*.

382. *wayōl, wāyōm* 'to speak'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *vač-*, but considers connexion with Skr. *vā-* 'to weave' (RV. 'to weave hymns') poss., if uncertain. — Waz. *wēyōl*, *wyaiyā*, Khl., H., A., Nz. *wāyōm* etc., M., M. 2, Km., Bn. *wyāyōm* etc., B., B. 1, Kh., Z. *yāyōm* etc. — Prob. < **wāfyā-* or **wābyā-*, cf. Av. *vaf-* 'to sing' N. Bal. *gwāfay* 'to summon', Soghd. *w'sō-* 'to say', Yagh. *wāv-*, Old Slav. *vabiti* 'to call, allure'.

wiyār m. 'jealousy, envy'. — Etym. unknown.

wiyār m. 'vanity, vainglory'. — Etym. unknown. < **wardya-*, *Ward-*?

wāzō, pl. *wāzīnā* 'fathom', Waz. *waz(ea)* < Av. *bāzu-* 'id.', Prs. *bāza*.

Why not *ō*? Cf. Waz. *wēzai*, *wīzō*; *wōzō* 'shin-bone' < ordinary Psh. **wōsai*?

287. *wuz* m. 'he-goat', f. *wuza*, G. < Av. *būza-*. — Waz. *wəz*, *wuz*, B., Z. *wūza*, Ga. *ūza*, M. *wazā*. — Waz. *wēzōn* 'goat's skin' < **buzina-*. — *ōzītūnē* 'goat's hair', Waz. *wužywūnē*, Lor. Synt. *wažytūnē* < Av. *buzyā-*.

Waz. *wuzai* 'short span (from thumb to first finger)'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Prs. *waža* 'a span'?

wāzda 'fat'. Waz. *wōzda*, H., Khl. *wāzda*. — Darm. compares Av. *vazdvar-* 'firmness' (Skr. transl. *pīvaratva-*). Cf. Par. *γāzd* 'fat', Sar. *wāst* (Bell.), poss. Prs. *bāzud* 'the fleshiness of the arms', Oss. *wazdan* 'nobleman' (? cf. *bāstī-soi* 'the fat of the land': 'a prominent man'). — Cf. also Skr. *vedhasa-* 'the part of the hand under the root of the thumb (considered as sacred to Brahman)'; the derivation from *Vedhas*: Brahman may be due to a popular etymology.

Waz. *wzən* f. 'kiln'. — Etym. unknown.

waz(a)r m., pl. *waz(a)rūna* 'wing'. Waz. *wazar* 'wing, arm, fin', H. *wasār*, pl. *wazārē*, B., Khl. *wazár*, Nz. obl. pl. *wazrō*. — Cf. Minj. *wāzārgā* 'wing', Yd. *verzyoh*, Oss. *bazur*, Orm. *bazar* 'fore-arm', poss. Prs. *bāl* 'wing', Kurd. also 'arm'. — Orm., Oss., and — if correct — Yd. point to Ir. *b-*, Psht. and Prs. are ambiguous, only Minj. — if correct — points to *w-*, or to an irregular development. Only Prs. (?) and Yd. (if not secondary) point to *rs*. — — Connexion with Skr. *barha-* 'tail-feather (esp. of a peacock)' is doubtful. Acc. to Pater Schmidt this word is of 'Austro-Asiatic' origin (v. Bloch, *Études Asiatiques*, 39). — Etym. of **bazar-* uncertain. The derivation < **basu-θra-* (AO. I, 254) is wrong. — Khow. *wrazun* 'wing' is borr. from Ir. **barz-*.

waža 'the hollow at the back of the neck'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. *wuža* (Waz. *da maystī wēša* 'sinew of the neck')?

wuža 'nerve, sinew, tendon'. Waz. *wēša*. — *wuž-*, *wēš-* < **wuž-* < *wrzi-*? Cf. Minj. *wñrž* 'thread', Sar. *würy*, Shgh. *würž*, Lith. *viržis* 'rope' etc. (v. Trautmann s.v. *ueržið*).

Waz. *wužgyē* f. 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

wa-žəl, *wa-žəl* 'to kill', v. s.v. *°žəl*.

266. *wažai* 'ear of corn'. G. compares Prs. *xōša* 'cluster, bunch, ear of corn', Kurd. *uši*, *waši*, Bal. Iw. *hōšag* etc., poss. Skr. *oṣa-dhi-* 'plant'. — Waz. *wēžai*, *wižai*, M. *wēgai*, H., Khl. *wāgē*. — Also Bal. *gōša* 'bunch of grapes' etc. (from which Lhd. *gōšā*) must be borr. from Prs., with substitution of *g* for *x*.

267. *wažai* 'hungry'. G. compares *hwāža* 'hunger' (q. v.) and Prs. *gurs* 'hunger', *gursna* 'hungry', Gabri *wašneh* etc. — Waz. *wužai*, B. *wága*, M. *wágai*, Z. *wugai*, H. *úga*, Khl. *wígē* (rhyming with *tígē*, v. s.v. *tožai*), Tarin (LSI.) *warža*. — Prob. < **wṛšaka-*, not **wṛšn-*, cf. Soghd. pl. *wšnty*, Zaza *wēšān*, Sāmn. *vašun*, Gypsy of Sirjān *būnī*, Kab. Prs. *gušna* etc. Par. *yurča* (< **wṛč-*) reminds of Kurd. *bərči* (Adjarian, MSL. 16, 351).

wažm m. 'steam, vapor', Khl. *wāgəm*, Waz. *wažm* 'spell, enchantment', *wažmdōr* 'frantic'. — Cf. Av. *vaxš-* 'to spout, splutter (water or fire)', Skr. *ukṣ-* 'to sprinkle', poss. Prs. *bažm*, *bašm* 'dew'.

wažmaī 'moon', v. s.v. *spōšmaī*.

X.

xūb m. 'sleep, dream', G. < Av. *x̄afna-*, cf. Prs. *x̄āb*. — Waz. *xāb*, *xēb*, H., Kh. *xōb*, Z. *xūb*. — < **hwāpa-*, not **hwafna-*. — H. *xōb*, 'sleep', Iw. *xwāb* 'dream'.

xudāt 'God', borr. from Prs. — Afr. *xulāe* is an older Iw. — Kurd. also *xolā*.

80. *xal-*, *xl-* pres. stem of *āxistal*, q. v.

xēl 'tribe, clan', also 'member of a tribe' (so *Zaxa Xēl yom* 'I am a Z. Kh.', f. *Zaxa Xēla*). Waz. *xēl* also 'kind, species'. — Acc. to Andreas < Av. *x̄aētu-* 'belonging to a clan, family', also 'clan, nobility'. But we should expect Psht. **xw*'. The word is prob. borr. from, or contaminated with, Ar. Prs. *xail* 'a body of men, troop', cf. Kurd. *xīl* 'clan' (Soane, 188), Sar. *xēl* pl. suff. (e. g. *čēd-xēl* 'houses'). Other words for 'tribe' in Psht. and Bal. are Iw.s., e. g. *qaum*, *taifa*, *tuman*.

346. *xōl* m., *xōlat* 'helmet, hat', G. < Av. *xaōδa-*, Prs. *xōd* (and *xōi*). He objects to *ō* < *au*, mentions Ray.'s derivation < Si. *hōl**, but can find no other instance of *x* < *h* in Iw.s. — Waz. *xēl*, Kh. *xwālāi*, cf. *čar-xwālai* 'comb of a cock', Waz. *čar-xēla*, **xīlai* (= Prs. *xōd-i-xurōh*, with dialectal *d*?). Cf Minj. *xūlā*. — Bal., Si. *hōl*(*) prob. borr. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 283). Skr. *khola-* 'helmet' also (Bāṇa etc.) is prob. borr. from Psht. (cf. s.v. *zyara*). Khow., Shina *khōi* 'pointed cap' (Kati *šukā-kui* 'cap') may be genuine, but are prob. early Ir. Iw.s with *kh-* < *x-*. — Psht. *kolai* (Bell.) is borr. from, or infl. by, Prs. *kulāh*, cf. Pash. *kōla-tālī* 'hat, cap'.

xūla 'mouth', Waz. *xwula*, B., Ga., A., M., Nz. *xulə*, H., Kh., Z., Km. 1 *xula*. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *xōmba* 'mushroom'. Cf. Lhd. *khumb*, *khūbhī* 'id.' (*kh*—*bh* as in *khumbh* 'cauldron'), but the *ō* renders the derivation from Av. *xumba-* 'pot' difficult. Derivation from Ir. **hwāmbā-*, cf. Old Norw. *svøppr* 'mushroom' < **swombu-* etc., is phonetically permissible. Prs. *xumb* does not mean 'mushroom', and cannot be the source of the Psht. word. — *xumba* (= *xəmba*?) 'a kind of corn-bin made of wattles' is borr. from Prs. *xumba* 'id.'.

xūna 'room, chamber', Kand., B. *xūna* 'house', Waz. *xīna* 'tent'. — — Genuine, or anc. Iw. from Prs. *xāna* 'house', Phl. *xān(ag)*, cf. Georg. Iw. *amxanag* 'companion'.

xandəl, *xāndəm* 'to laugh', Waz. *xandəl*, *xōndā*: — Irregular and prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. *xandīdan*, cf. Shgh. *šānd-* etc. — *xandā* 'laughter' < Prs. *xanda*. — With Oss. *xodūn* (acc. to Horn, 494 < **swad-*) cf. Zaza *huwa-* 'to laugh'.

82. *xpāl* 'own, self'. G. and F. Müller < Av. *x̄aēpāiθya-* 'own'. — Waz., Kh. *xpul*, M. 2, Z., Nz. *xpāl*, B. *axpāl*, H. *axpōl* etc. — < Av.

x^vapaiθya-* (cf. *x^vāpaiθya-*), *x^vaēpaiθya-* would result in **xwēbəl*, cf. Soghd. *γyρδ* (xēp^vθ*).

xapasa 'nightmare'. Hübschm. (ad. 483) compares Prs. *xafj* 'ephialtes', Av. *xawza-* 'pedicator'. — Borr. from Prs. *xaf(a)j*, *xafajā*, *xafranj* 'night-mare', prob. from Ar. *xaff* 'copulating'.

xar, pl. *xr̥s*, f. *xara* 'donkey'. Waz. *xar*, pl. *xr̥s*, f. *xra*, H. *xar*, pl. *xr̥s*, M. *xar*, obl. *xr̥s*, pl. *xr̥una*. — Prob. genuine, < Av. *xara-*, on acc. of the irregular obl. and pl. — *xarγwaš* (Lor.) 'n. of a plant', cf. Prs. *xargōšak* 'lamb's tongue (a plant)'.

84. *xōr¹*, pl. *xwāindē* 'sister', G. < Av. *x^vayhar-*. — Waz. *xōr*, *xōr* (not **xēr*), pl. B., M. 1, Kh., H. etc. *xwāindē* (*xwēndē*), Ga. *xwāyāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*, A. *xwānde* (cf. s.v. *mōr*). — Barth. (miranM. V, 5) *xōr* < **xōr* < **hwahr-* (through the infl. of *mōr* etc.), cf. *zōr* '1000' < **hazahr-*. But G.'s derivation < **hwahār-* with contraction (v. § 16, 1) is quite admissible. **hwāhar-* (Prs. *x^vāhar*) also would result in Psht. *xōr*. — Bal. *gwahār* < **wahār-*, dissimilated < **hwahār-*, cf. Gr. *ἔορες* < **Fehoqes* < **Fhēhoqes*. — *xōrja* 'sister's daughter', Waz. *xurdzā* (?), B. *xōrjb*, M. *xōrzs*, M. 1 *xwārzs*; *xōrayai* 'sister's son', Waz. *xwāryāt*, B. *xōryāt*, M. *xōryēt*, M. 1 *xwāryēt*, Khl. *xōrē*. — With *xōrja* cf. Skr. *bhrātrjā*. *xōrayai*, *xwāryēt* < **hwahriya-ka-*, Skr. *svasrīya-* (cf. *vrārī* < **brāθrya-*).

xōr², f. *xwāra*, also *xpōr* 'opened, blown (as a flower), unclosed, loose'. Poss. < Av. *x^vāθra-* '(having) good, free breathing', from which word Prs. *x^vār* 'easy' is generally derived. — Regarding the strange *xp-* cf. s. v.v. *swōr*, *xwa*.

xarmandai 'wee, tiny'. — Etym. unknown.

xaršin m., pl. *xaršns* 'dung of a horse'. H. *xaršna*. — *xaršin* prob. < **xrasin*, but further derivation uncertain. In a word of this meaning a transposition **xras-* < **saxr-* (< skr. *śakṛt-*, v. s.v. *γōśāk*) might perhaps be poss.

xriyal, *xriyām* 'to shave', Waz. *arxēyāl*, Khl. *xrēyāma*, H. imper. *ixraya*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *rīyēk*, *rīyām* 'to shave, shear'. — Connexion between Ir. **xray-* and Gr. *zeigō* 'to shave, cut' etc. is very uncertain.

xōr 'muddy, turbid, dirty brown'. Waz. *xōr* 'brown, ashen', *xara* 'silt, deposit', Khl., H. *xōr* 'grey, khaki-coloured'. Cf. *xarjāl* 'to dung, stool', *axērjāl* 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering', Waz. *xarjāl* 'to plaster, wash'. — Cf. Yaghn. *xird-* 'cacare', Shgh. *šārd-*, Yazgh. *xauð-* (Gauth. JA., 1916, 258), Prs. *xard* 'a muddy place'.

xarōb 'saturated, watered, irrigated'. — Cf. *xōr*, *ōba*.

xurūn 'softened, ripe, festered'. Orm. L. lw. *xrīnd* 'swelled, wounded'. — Etym. unknown.

xsā 'rotten' v. s.v. *sxā*.

xsai 'calf', v. s.v. *sxai*.

Xōst n. of several districts, e. g. 1) W. of Kurram, 2) N. of Panjshir, 3) E. of Quetta (written *Coasta* on the map Magni Mogolis Imperium, Amstel. 1635). < **hwāstu-*, cf. Skr. *Suvāstu-* 'Swat'? Not necessarily a Psht. form. Cf. Prs. *xʷāst* 'island'?

Xāš-rūd 'n. of a river flowing into Hamun-i-Helmand' < Av. *Xʷāstru-* *str* > š (§) may be due to a Psht. development.

Waz. *xšan* m. 'bit of bread'. — Etym. unknown. < **xasyana-*, cf. Av. *xad-* (*vī* 'to force apart'), Chr. Soghd. *'ōxasdārat'* 'broke (the bread)', *'ōxasṭē'* 'broken'?

Waz. *xšān* m. 'chewing the cud'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. the preceding word. *xušt*, *xišt* 'damp, wet'. — Cf. Prs. *xušta* etc. — Waz. *xišt* 'kneaded' < **xista-*, cf. Skr. *khid-* 'to press'?

xaš 'buried', v. s.v. *šax*.

xōšīna, *šēna* 'wife's sister'. Waz. *x(w)šīna*, B. *xkīna*, B. 2 *axkīna* (*āxkin* 'sister's husband'), M. *wōxkīna*, H. *xīn*, Ga. *xīne*, Sb. *xīna*. — Psht. **xwšīna* < **hwāsrū-* + *ainā-*, cf. s.v. *āxšai*. — Kab. Prs. *xāšna*, Orm. L. (Leech) *lw. xāšnā*.

345. *xašta* 'brick'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *xišt*, in spite of the difference of vowel. — Waz. *xōšta*. *a* = *ə* < *i*.

81. *xatol*, *xēzam* 'to rise'. G. compares Prs. *xāstan*, *xēzam*. — Waz. *xatol*, *xēzā*, H. *xatol*, *xēzam*, Nz. imper. *xēza* etc. — Cf. Turf. Phil. N. *'axāšt*, *'axēz-*, Chr. Soghd. *'axāšt*, *'axēz-*, Kab. Prs. *xēstan* etc.; Av. **xaēz-* (Horn, 462) is incorrect. — Psht. *-ēz-* < **aiz-*.

xwa, *xpa*, *xū* 'tinder', Waz. *xwā*. — Prs. *qau*, *qū*, *qāw*, *xaf* (< Turki), Lhd. *khau*. — *xwa* etc. prob. borr. from Prs., but with irregular treatment of *au*. Cf. s.v. *xōr*².

xwā f. 'side, margin, corner', Waz. *xwō* 'place', Khl. *xwā* 'side, direction', cf. *paxwā* 'formerly'. — Etym. unknown.

xwajēdāl 'to move, recceed, draw back'. B. *zmáka wāxojēda* 'the earth trembled', AJ. *mār xwāzī* 'a serpent (usually) creeps' (but: *mār xwasēgī* 'the serpent is moving'). — Ir. root **hwa(n)h-*, cf. Engl. 'to swing' etc. < Indo-Eur. **sweyk-*, **sweyq-*?

85. *xwala* 'sweat', G. < Av. *xʷaēda-*, Prs. *xʷai* etc. — Waz. *xēla*, B. 2 *xolyā*, H. *xwāla*, Orm. L. *lw. xōla*. — Cf. Minj. *xalā*. — Reg. *a* < **ai* v. s.v. *wala*, Waz. *ē* prob. secondary, as in many other cases (e.g. *yēš* 'ear' < *ywaš*). But cf. Waz. *wula*. — G. compares *paxyal* m. 'sweating, sweltering', also *paixal* m., *pīaxla* f. < **pati-hwāidyā*. *xwālō* m. 'outpouring, disclosing'. — Etym. unknown.

86. *xwand* m. 'taste, pleasure'. G. compares Skr. *svād-* 'to taste well, be pleasant', Prs. *xʷāt* 'agreeable taste' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 1865) compares, with nasal, Av. *xʷandra-kara-* 'pleasing', Gr. *ārδárō*.

xwār m. 'skin, bark, peel, scurf'. Cf. Av. *xʷara-* '(slight) wound', Germ. *Schwärre* 'abcess, boil', which Falk-Torp (s.v. *swār*) compare with Engl. *sward* etc., assuming an original meaning 'crust'.

xāwra 'earth, dust, clay', Waz. *xōvra* etc. — Etym. unknown. —

With Prs. *xāk* 'earth, dust' cf. Par. *hāy* 'dust' < **hāka*-?

348. *xwār*, *xar* m. 'dry watercourse, ravine'. G. compares S. Bal. *kaur*

(N. Bal. *khaur*) 'a large stream from the hills' (cf. Et. Bal. 212). —

Khl. *xwār*, B. (LSI) *xuwar*. — The comparison with *kaur* is phonetically imposs. Nor is a connexion with Ar. Prs. *xaur* 'valley, low ground' prob. — With Bal. *kaur* must be compared Prs. *kaura* 'torrent' (as proposed by G.), and consequently Lhd. *khōr* 'mountain torrent' must be borr. from Bal.

87. *xwārl*, *xūrām* 'to eat', G. < Av. *x̄ar-*. — Waz. *xwārl*, *xwurā*, most diall. *x(u)rām*, Km. 1 *xware* (2 sg.). — Ir. **hwar-* < **swel-* (v. AO. I, 266), cf. Engl. 'to swallow' etc.

88. *xwāša* 'mother-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *śvaśrū*, Prs. *xʷaš* etc. — Waz. *xwōšyē*, M. *xoxyē*, Ga., H., Khl. *xwāxē* sg. and pl. (H., Khl. also sg. *xwāxa*; but *xwāxē* seems to be the usual form). — Cf. *nāwē*, *yawē* with *-ē* in all diall., as in the f. of the past partic. in *-ai*. — Cf. also Prs. *xʷašū*, Minj. *xūšā*, Soghd. *γwšh* (**xwāša*), *xūyēdol* 'to fester, suppurate'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *xīzai* 'large boulder'. — Etym. unknown.

xēš m. 'scab of a wound', Waz. *xīš*. — Etym. unknown.

347. *xōš* 'sweet', *xwaš*, *xūš* 'agreeable' etc. — Acc. to G. all these words are borr. from Prs. *xōš* (*xuš*) 'pleasant, good'. — *xūš* and *xwaš* (generally *xwaša* 'pleasure, wish') are borr. from Prs. at different times. But with *xōš*, f. *xwaša* cf. Orm. K. *xwaš'* 'sweet' (with unvoiced final), *xwāšāwī* 'sweetness', Shgh. *xīš* 'sweet', Sar. *xīyig*, Wkh. *xušg* (Bell.), Ishk. *xažok* etc., W. Oss. *xwarz* 'good', Bal. *awarzā* 'pleasant', Av. *x̄arəzišta-* 'sweetest'. — Prs. *xʷāl* 'taste' < Av. *x̄arəθa-* 'food' (Barth. miranM. V, 41), or cf. Skr. *svard-* 'to be pleasing, to taste' (Dhātup.)?

xūš 'lame, wounded'. Waz. *xwaž*, *xwūž* m. pl. 'pain', adj. indecl. 'hurt, injured', M. *xug* 'lame', Km. 2 *xāg*, Khl. *xāg*. — Etym. unknown. — < **xr̄ša-*, cf. Arm. *xel* 'lame', Gr. *γωλός*?

Y.

295. *yau*, *yaw*, *yō* '1', G. < Av. *aēva-*, cf. Oss. *yeu*, Minj. *yao* etc. — Waz. *yō*, obl. *yawa*, f. *yawa*, obl. *yawē*, Z. *yau*, *iwō*, *iwā*, *iwē*, M. *yau*, *yau*, *yawā*, *yewē*, Km. *yo(u)*, *ywo*, *ywa*, *ywē*, Khl. *yau*, *yau*, *yawā* (*yau*), *ywē*, M. 2 *yo(u)*, f. *iwā*, B. *yō'*, *ēwa*, Kh. 1 *yū*, *ēwa*, Kh. *yo(u)*, *iwa*, H. *yau*, *yawa*, G. *yau*, *y(i)wa*, Pur. 1 *yau*, *yōwa*, Sb., A. *yau*, *yau* etc. — **aiwah* > **ēw* > *yau*, but **aiwā* > *ēwā* > *iwā* > *yawā* (*yawa* is formed from *yau*), cf. *wrārə* m. (q. v.): *wrēra* f. — A similar treatment of **ai-* is found in other diall., cf. Zaza *yau*, *šau*, Par. *žū* (< **yau*). — *yaulas* '11' is a modern

formation, but B. *čwōlas*, M. 1 *iwōlas*, M. 2, Km. *ywōlas*, M. *yiwōlas*, Ms. *ywūlas*, Waz. *ywōlas*, *ywēlas* < **aiwādasa-* (not = *yau ð las*). H., Khl., Pur. etc. *y'wōlas* etc. may be due to a contamination. — *yawājai* 'alone', cf. Sar. *iæj*, Yd. *iskīgoh*.

291. *yam* 'I am', *yē* 'thou art', G. < Av. *ahmī*, *ahi*. — The paradigm is: Waz. *yā*, *yē*, *dai* / f. *dō*, *yī*, *yēstai* (or *yai*), *dī*, Kand. *yam*, *yē*, *dai*, *yū*, *yāst*, *dī*, B. *yā*, *yē*, *da/dā*, *yū*, *yō*, *dī*, Bn. *yā*, *yē*, *dā/dō*, etc., Afr. *yīm* (*yām*), *yē*, *dai/dā*, *yū*, *yō* (*yō*), *dī*, Khl. *īma*, *yē*, *dē/da*, *yū*, *yāi*, *dī* etc. — *yām* < **amī* < *ahmī*, *yē* < **ai* < *ahi*, *yū* acc. to G. from the suff. 1 pl. *-āma(hi)*, *ya-i* < *-āθa-*, *-ata* (G. GrIrPh. I, 2, 219 f.). The *-i* is difficult to explain, it is, however, found in Orm. also. Afr., B. etc. have 2 pl. in *-ō* (B. in some verbs *-dyo*, e. g. *ckōy* 'I drink', 2 pl. *ckayō*), poss. from subj. *-āθa*. Waz. Kand., Shirani *-st-* < **asta*, Av. *stā*, in Waz. with addition of the *-ai* of other verbs. Note Kand. pres. *wahāst* 'you beat', aor. *wo-wahai* (LSI), but Waz. pres. *waiyai*, *waiyēstai*, aor. *wū-waiyai*, *waiyēstai*. — *dai* 'he is' is inflected like a pronoun, f. *da*, pl. *dī*. Poss. *dī* < **hantī* and infl. by the pronouns in *d-*. But cf. Wkh. *tei-am* 'I am'? — V. *šta*.

yīm m. 'spade', Waz. *yīm*. — Etym. unknown.

yīna 'liver'. Waz. *yīma*, B. 2 *yena*, H. *īna*, Ga. *īma*. — < **yaxnā* obl. of Av. *yākar-*, cf. Kati *yātī*, Skr. instr. *yaknā*. Similarly Lith. *jāknos* etc.

296. *yūn* m., pl. *yāna* 'gait, movement, step'. G. compares Sk. *yāna-* 'carriage', Prs. *yān* 'id.', Av. *yāna-* 'savour'. — The comparison with the Av. word is very improbable.

yōr, pl. *yūnē* 'husband's sister's wife', Waz., Khl., H. *yōr*. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Hi. *dyōrānī*. — *yōr* < **yāθr-*, cf. Skr. *yātr-* etc. *yōs-*, v. s.v. *wrōl*.

292. *yastōl* 'to throw away, propel'. G. compares Skr. *as-* 'to throw'. — The correct meaning is 'to take off, out' etc.; Rav. *yastōl* (*ēstōl*), *bāsōl*, *bāsōm*, *wū-yōst*, *yastōlai*, AJ. *wistōl*, *bāsōl*, *bāsōm*, Lor. *wēstōl* (*īstōl*), *bāsōm*, Waz. (*y)āstōl*, *wū-bōsā*, *wēstā*, *āstōlqī*, B. *wū-bāsā*, Afr. *bōsōl*, (*bāsōl*), *bōsōm*, Khl. *wistōl* (*wištōl*), *bāsōm*, H. *wistōl*, *ūbāsī* (3 sg.). — Av. *yās-*, Shgh. *yās-* 'to take away' etc. are prob. connected with Psht. *yōs-* (v. s.v. *wrōl*). *bās-* can be derived < Av. *apa-yas-* (*yam-*) 'to take away'. — The preter. stem (*y)ast-*, *wēst-* etc. can scarcely be connected with *bās-*, poss. < **wy-asta-*?

293. *yašnā*, *aišnā* (?) f. 'boiling, ebullition, coction', *yašēdōl*, caus. *yašawūl*, 'to boil'. G. compares Av. *yaēšyat-* (*yah-*) 'boiling'. — Waz. *yēšēdōl*, Bell., Lor. *ēšawūl* etc., Rav. *ēšnā*, Bell. *ēšana* 'boiling, ferment'; *yašand* 'boiling'. — *yaš-* < **yasya-* (Skr. *yasyati*) or < **yaiša-* (Skr. *yesati*), cf. s.v. *maš*. (*y)ēš-* < *yaišya-*? Waz. *y-* may, however, be secondary. Cf. Orm. K. Iw. *yas'ēk*, *yasaw'ēk*.

yawē f. pl. E., *yōwya* W. 'plough, ploughing' (Rav.), *iwa* (Bell.), Waz. *yawē* f. sg. 'plough, ploughing, pair of plough-oxen', AJ. *yawē* 'ploughing', H. *yēwē*, Khl. *yāwa*, Orm. K. Iw. *yēwēgar* 'ploughman'. Poss. < **yāwā-* 'work) relating to corn', cf. Av. *yava-* 'barley', Skr. *yava-*, *yavyā-* 'a stock of barley or fruit', Lith. *jāuja* 'a construction for drying grain and flax'. — Orm. L. *yūx* 'plough'?

294. *yaž* m. 'bear', G. < Av. *arša-*, cf. Shgh. *yūrš*, Yd. *yerš* etc. — Waz. *yēš*, Kand. *ēš*, B. *yag*, f. *yaga*, M. *īg*, *īga*, Ga. *īga* m. and f., H. *yog*, Afr. *hēg* (?), (but Khl. *mēlū*). — **rša-* > **eš-* > *ēš* > *yaž*, but cf. *rištūnai*.

Z.

297. *zō* 'T', obl. *mā* (q. v.), G. < Av. *azm*, cf. Kurd. *ez*, Wkh. *wuz*, Yd. *zoh* etc. — Waz. (from Bn., LSI) *zū* prob. with recent nasalization, as frequently in Waz. — Cf. also Minj. *za*, Orm. *az*, Sak. *aysu*, Soghd. *zōw*.

301. *zōd* 'learned, known, remembered', G. < Av., Anc. Prs. *azdā* 'known', Phl. *azd*. — Waz., Z., Pur. I, Khl. *zda*. — Cf. Soghd. *'st'* (**azdā*). — Note *zōd* (with differentiation of dentals), but *zōy*, *zōw* (v. e. g. *zōastōl*, *zawar*).

zōdōyōl 'to rub, grind, polish'. Cf. Prs. *zidūdan*, *zidāyīdan* 'to cleanse, polish' < **uz-dāw-*, cf. Skr. *dhāv-* 'to rinse, polish'. Poss. borr. from Prs.

300. *zāya* 'goose', G. < Av. **zayha-*, Skr. *hāmsa-*. — *zāya* is found only in Dorn's vocabulary and — prob. taken from Dorn — in Tom.'s Centr. as. St. — The derivation from **zayha-* is imposs. Prob. borr. from Prs. *yāz*, Turki *qāz*. Maiyā *sāga* 'duck' is poss. borr. from Psht. *zāmāl* 'to bear, suffer'. Orm. K. Iw. *zāmālēk*. — Etym. unknown.

302. *zōra* 'chain-mail, armour'. G. compares Oss. *zōar*. — Waz. *zōra*. — Connexion with Prs. *sirih* (v. Horn, 660), Av. *zrāda-* (cf. Skr. *hrāda-* 'noise, rattling')? imposs. — Cf. *zōrōl*? — Skr. *jagara-* 'armour' (Hem.) is borr. from Ir. (Sak.?), *jāgarā-* (AK.) is infl. by *jāgara-* 'awake'. Acc. to Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 229) Ostyak *lager* etc. is borr. from Ir. — Cf. sv. *xōl*.

zōrōl, *zōrōl* 'to guard, protect'. Waz. *zōrōl* (*zōstōl*), *zōrā*; *zōrāi* 'watching'. Prob. < **uz-gar-*, cf. Av. *gar-* 'to be awake', Skr. *jāgr-* 'to watch over, care for'.

303. *zōstōl*, *zōlōm*, G. and Darm. < Av. *zgad-* 'to swim, fly away'. — Also *zgāstōl* (acc. to AJ. in Marwat, LSI. Chhachh *zgāstōl*), H., Khl., AJ. *zyalēdōl*. Cf. *zyard* 'quick, fleet'? *zōstōl* from a different root? *zēla*, *zēlai*, *zēl* 'creeper, tendril of a creeper'. Khl. *zēlai*, H. *zēla* 'root-fibre'. — Cf. Skr. *heti-* 'missile weapon', lex. 'a young shoot or sprout'? But cf. s.v. *yožai*.

zalmai 'youth, young man'. Khl. *zōlmē*, Km. *zalmai*. — Etym. unknown. — < **zamma-ka-*, cf. Skr. *janīman-* 'birth, offspring, creature', *jaumīn-* 'creature, man'? V. s.v. *zōwul*.

zam 'wounded'. Poss. genuine, cf. Prs. *zaxm* (also as *lw.* in Psht.), *zāma* 'jaw-bone', Waz. *zōma*, B., M. *zāma* etc. Cf. Skr. *jambha-* 'jaw' (v. AO. I, 280). Note *m* < **mb*.

304. *zimai* 'winter', G. < Av. *zim-* (*zyam-*). — Waz. *z̄omai*, Kh., Kh. I, Z., Ga. *z̄omai*, Sh. *z̄emai*, K. *z̄ime*, B. *z̄ama*, B. 2 *z̄ema*, B. 1 *z̄amē*, M. *z̄amai*, Kand. (obl.) *z̄amī* (LSI.), Mull., Trk. *z̄omai*, H., Sb. *z̄emē*, Taj., Durr.K., Khl. *z̄omē*, Sl. *z̄omai*, Nyaz., Pur. *z̄amai*, A. *z̄mai*, Mando Khel (obl.) *z̄amī*. — *z̄am-* poss. < *zyam-*, but prob. *z̄om-*, *z̄am-* < *zim-*, cf. Orm. L. *z̄emāk* 'winter', Par. *z̄emā*, E. Oss. *z̄ymäg*, Av. *z̄omaka-* (= **zim-*) 'winter-storm'. — *zyam* m. 'dampness of the ground', Waz. *zyem*, Khl. *z̄em* < **zimya-*, cf. Skr. *himya-* 'snowy'?

307. *zūm* 'son-in-law', G. < Av. *zāmātar-*. — Waz. *zūm*, B., H., Khl. *zum*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1689) < **zāma-*, cf. Av. *zāmaoya-* 'son-in-law's brother', **zāmāðr-* > Psht. **zūmōr* (or **zamōr*?). Cf. Par. *zām*, *zumba* 'hair on the body'. Borr. from Prs. *zamba* 'pili pubis' (not with Vullers to be emended into *rumba*).

zambəl, *jaməl* 'to wink, blink'. — Etym. unknown. Borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *jhimkan*?

305. *zmaka* 'ground, earth', G. < Av. *zam-*. — Waz. *mzəka*, Bn., Kh. I, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh., Nyaz. *mzāka*, M. *m̄zāka*, M. 1 *mjáka*, Rs. *yzéka*, Marwat (LSI.) *muzukkī*, Pur., Sl. *nzáka*, B., B. I, A., Taj., DurrK., Sh., Kh., Khl., Ga., Sb., Chh. *zmáka* (*zm̄ka*), H. **zm̄ka*. — **zma-*, cf. Av. *upasma-*, Anc. Prs. *uzma-* etc. — Prs. *damik* 'land' < *zam-*? *zmōl*, *zambōl* 'helpless, crippled, maimed'. — Etym. unknown. *zmōx(?)* 'astringent, dry to the taste'. — Etym. unknown.

298. *zana* 'the chin'. G. compares Skr. *hamu-*, Av. **zamva-* Prs. *zanax*. — Waz. *zānyē*, B. 2 *zani*, M. *zānyē*, Pur. (obl.) *zānyē*, Ga. *zāna*, Khl. *zana*, H. *zen*. Cf. Orm. K. *lw.* *zēnī*, but L. *zināk*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1662) *zamva-* does not exist, but cf. *zāmī* 'chin' (1689). *zīn* 'saddle', borr. from Prs. *zīn*, v. s.v. *čai*.

zangəl 'to swing, hang', Waz. *zangēdəl* 'to swing, oscillate'. — Cf. Skr. *janh-* 'to move quickly, sprawl, kick'?

zangūn m. 'knee'. Waz. *zangōna-štrgā* 'knee-cap', H., M., Ga., Khl., *zangūn*, B. *jangūn* (B. 2 *lōtiakā*). — Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zānu-* etc., cf. also Oss. *zonjg*. — Shortening of unstressed *ā* as in Orm. K. *zānš'ak*, not < **zānu-*, cf. Lat. *genu* etc. — The *u*, not *y*, in most diall. disproves a connexion with Av. *zanga-* 'bone of the foot', Oss. *zāngū* 'knee, lower part of the leg'. — Cf. Prs. *dang-ā-dang* 'knee to knee', *dangal* 'sitting knee to knee'?

zanəl 'to insert, plant, stab'. — Etym. unknown.

zanza 'centipede', Waz. *zanza*. — Etym. unknown.

zayai!, *zarai* 'kernel, seed', Waz. *zərai* 'kernel', Khl. *zare*, cf. *zayyōza*, Waz. *zānyēzai* 'edible pine cone, chilghoza'. — < **z̄fna-*, cf. Slav. *zr̄no* 'corn', Lat. *grānum* etc.

*zānai*², *žānai* 'lad, boy', Waz. *žānai*, Marwat *zānkai*, Orm. K. Iw. *zānai*.

— Etym. unknown. < *a-*z̄ñi-* + *ka-*, cf. Skr. *jīrñi-* 'decrepit with age'?

zānā 'crane', Waz. *zānyē*, Ms. *zānyē*, B. *zāni*, Khl., A. *zāna*, Orm. K. Iw. *zānyi*. — Cf. Gr. *γέρανος*, Lith. *garvys* 'heron, stork' etc. (v. AO. I, 280). The Psht. word points to *g-*, while the Baltic, Slav. and Arm. forms presuppose a velar *g*. — Cf. Oss. *zjrnäg(?)* 'crane'?

299. *zār* '1000', G. < Av. *hazayra-*. — Waz., Kh., Khl. *zār*; H. *zār*, M. 3 pl. *zārā*, Orm. K. Iw. *zār*. — Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 106) derives Sak. *ysāra* < **zahra-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *zār*. But v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 37. Phonetically *zār* can be derived equally well from **zahra-* and from **hazahra-*.

zār 'quickly', v. *žār*.

zārai 'good news', Waz. *zārai*, Khl. *zāre*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *hary-* 'to like, delight in, be pleased with', Gr. *χαίρω*.

zāryāla 'puerperal, lying-in woman'. < **zāθra-gatā-*, cf. Av. *zāθra-* birth. — *gatā-* > *γάλα* in *peylā* (q. v.), but > *γάλα* after the *r*.

zārka 'chikor, Greek partridge', Waz. *zārk(a)*. — Cf. Par. *žirēš*, *rēš*, Shgh. *zāric*, *zārej*, Yd. *jōrjoh*, Ishk. *ujirj*, Orm. K. *zraj*, Sangisar *zārēš*, Zaza *zārej* (Le Coq), *zerej* (Lerch), Prs. *zarič*. — All these forms must be connected with, if not directly derived from, Ir. **zarika-*, **zariči-*, cf. Av. *zairiči-* 'n. of a woman' (= 'yellowish'?), Skr. *hari-* n. of several animals.

zārəl 'to vex, irritate'. Cf. Av. *zār-* (iter. *zāraya-*) 'to be angry'.

zārma 'preparation'. — Etym. unknown.

306. *zār* m. 'heart', G. < Av. *zārad-*, Skr. *hr̄d-*. — Waz., M., Khl. etc. *zār*, Bn., Km. *zārā*, B. *zārā*, Z. *zārē*, H. *ra*. — *zār* < **zārdya-*, cf. Ir. *eride* 'heart' (< **k̄rdyo-*), Gr. *ναρδία*, Skr. *hr̄dya-* 'being in the heart'. Orm. *zli* < **zārdya-* or **aya-*?

zārai 'the young of any animal from the age of two or three months', *zāri* 'an animal or woman whose milk has run short'. — Etym. unknown.

308. *zār*, f. *zāra* 'old' G. < Av. **zārata-*, cf. *zārvān* 'old age' etc. — Av. *zārata-* 'weakened by age' exists. Orm. *zāl* 'old' is prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. *zāl* 'old man or woman'.

zāša 'a kind of syrup'. — In some cases Psht. *ā* < Ir. *au*; *zāša* < **zāušra-*, Av. *zaoš-* 'to relish'? But cf. *zwaš*.

zāwa 'pus, matter', adj. *zāwān*. — Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *hu-* 'to sacrifice, pour butter into the fire', Gr. *χέω*, *χυμός* 'fluid' etc. not prob., as this root has an exclusively religious meaning in Indo-Ir.

309. *zāwul*, *zēšēdəl* 'to be born', G. < Av. *zān-* 'to bear', Prs. *zādan* etc., cf. *zāe*, pl. *zāman* 'son', *hūm-zōlai* 'of the same age'. — Waz. *zjēšēdəl* 'to well up, spring', *jōwəl* 'to bear' (j- from *jōyēdəl* 'to be

contained, find room'?), Rs. *zēgawal* 'to beget'. — Km. *amzweleū*, Khl. *hamzōlē* (*h-* through infl. from Prs.) < **zātaka-*, cf. Gawar Bati Iw. *zālak* 'son'. — Waz. *zvai* 'son', Bn. *zai*, Afr., Kh., Kh. I, B. t, Pur. I *swai*, B. *zoai*, H., Khl., Sb., Ga., Pur., Sl., Nz., Rs. *zōē*. < **zāka-*, cf. Par. *zāya* (Waig. Iw. *zaya* etc.), Soghd. *zāk* 'child', Prs. *zāq* 'young of an animal', Orm. K. *win-jōk* 'son of a co-wife'. — Pl. Waz., H., Khl., M., Ga. *zāmān*, B., Bn. *zāmān*, Km. I, Z., Rs., Nz., Pur. *zāmān*, Khair-ul-B. *zhun*, Kākaṭī *zōēān*. — LSl. Buner, Chliachh, Bn., Kand. *zōē* etc., but *jāman*, cf. Tārix-i-Murassā *zōē* pl. (acc. to Plowden it is the old pl.), but *jāman* collective. The *z-:j-* of sg. and pl. have been generalized in diff. ways in diff. diall. With *zāmān* cf. Ishk., Zeb. *zāman* 'child', Wkh. *zāmān*, Yd. *zuman*. Prob. of Ind. origin, cf. Pash. *jāmān* 'child' < **Jan-māna-*? — Cf. *zalmai*.

zvam 'deficient, scanty'. — Etym. unknown.

zvamna 'soup, broth', Waz. *zēmna*. — Etym. unknown.

zawr m. 'grief, pain, trouble'. Cf. Av. *zāvar-* 'power, might', Prs. *zōr* 'power, violence'?

zawar m. 'declivity, slope, dip'. Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zbarata-*(?) 'curved', *zbar-* 'to go curved, crooked'. — Cf. also Av. *zbarah-* 'hill'.

zwaš 'noise, sound', 'concern, grief', v. s.v. *zay*.

zvam 'dampness', v. s.v. *zimai*.

386. *ziyar* 'yellow' G. < Av. *zairita-*; but he cannot explain the *iy*. — Waz. *zvār* (but *zārai* 'jaundice'), H. *zyer*, B. *zer*, Khl. *ziyar*, Orm. L. Iw. *zyēr*. — *ziyar* etc. regularly < **zārād* < **zarita-*, cf. Shgh. (from Ghūnd) *zārd*, Soghd. *zārt'k* etc. — The contraction of *i* has taken place before the Psht. development of **rt* (**rād*) > *r*. — *ziyara*, *zīrāi* 'jaundice', cf. Prs. *zarda*. — *ziyar* 'brass', but Khair-ul-B. *zyar zar* 'gold'. — Oss. *zāldā* 'grass' < **zarita-*. — Par. *zītō* 'yellow', Minj., Yd. *zīt*, Shgh. (from Bāšār) *zīvd* (Hjuler: *zavd*) are difficult to explain. They point to a treatment of *-rit > *-rt-, different from that of *-rt-.

zēzma, *jēzma*, *žēzma* 'eyelid'. — Av. *čašman-* 'eye' > Psht. **cašma*, or, with sonorization of the initial, **jažma*. **čašmyā-* > **jēžma*, from which *zēzma* etc. through assimilation.

ziž 'rough, hard, rigid, stiff' < **zrša-*, cf. Skr. *hr̥ṣ-* 'to bristle, become stiff, rigid', Av. *zaršayamma-* 'with bristling feathers'. — Waz. *diž* 'rough' with dissimilation (cf. s.v. *läs*). — *zižgai* 'hedgehog' (Waz., B. *švžgai*, H. *siggē*, Khl. *zōgga* and *šiškē*, M. *jogjogai* Orm. K. Iw. *stegai*, cf. *Zizhgai* n. of a vill. s. of Ghazni) has been infl. by this root. Cf. Av. *dužaka-*, Prs. *žūža*, Bal. *dužux*, *duržik* etc. (But cf. also Prs. *čižak* etc.) — Similarly Little Russ. *jorš* 'hedgehog' acc. to Berneker (Etym. Wb. 267) is contaminated of **čiži-* 'hedgehog', and **zirx-* = Skr. *hr̥ṣ-*.

Z.

žai 'bag made of leather, mussuck', Waz. žai < *ižyakā-, cf. Av. ̄ižaēna- 'made of leather' (*iža- 'leather'), from which Prs. ̄zin 'saddle'. (Cf. Horn, Verlorenes Sprachgut, 42).

310. žai, jaī 'bow-string', G. < Av. jyā-. — Waz. žai. < *jyākī-, Prs. zih, Bal. jiy < *jyak^e.

387. žaba (zaba, jaba) 'tongue'. Acc. to G. bor. < Si. jiōha. — Waz. žabbā, M. žabbā, B. 2, Pur. 1, Z. žbbā, B. 1 žāba, Ga., Khl. jbbā, H. jeba, A. žbbā, Kand. šaba (LSL, and also Mhd. Zaman Khan). — Gauth. (Gramm. Sogd. 20) compares Soghd. z̄b'k, Chr. Soghd. ž̄b'q (*žižāk), cf. also Ishk. zivuk, Minj. ̄zavū, Yd. ̄zevir, Shgh. ̄zev, Sar. ̄ziv, Wkh. zik, Yasgh. zavēk, Yaghm. ̄z̄w̄ik, Sak. bišān- (*bižān-). If the Psh. word is genuine the development must have been Av. hizvā- < *izbā- < *z̄ba > žaba. But in no other E.Ir. language do we find *b*, and it is prob. that G. is right. Cf. also Pash. jeb, jeba, žabal, jōbal 'wounded, hurt'. — Etym. unknown.

388. žalat 'hail'. G. thinks that borrowing from Prs. žala is not imposs. — žalat is certainly bor. Reg. žala v. AO. I, 266.

311. ̄žol, ̄žanom (in war-žol 'to chop, mince', wa-ž(l)ol 'to kill'), G. < Av. jan- (gan-) 'to beat, kill'. — war-žol < Av. frā-gan- 'to cut off', wa-ž(l)ol, Waz. wēžol, M. 3 wēžol, Z. 3 sg. wēžmī, Khl. wážol, wá-žnoma < Av. ava-gan- 'to kill'. — Cf. also bža 'slaughter', Av. aipi-gan- 'to kill'. — Orm. L. ̄uznawīm 'I kill'. Cf. mačōyna.

žimai 'winter', v. zimai.

žāna 'coaxing, flattery'. — Etym. unknown.

312. ̄žandol (in pē-žandol, pē-žauom 'to recognize'), G. < Av. paiti-žan- 'to recognize'. — Waz. pēžnidol, Km. 2 pēžanē, A. pēžānōm, Khl. pējandol, pējanān (also pēžānōm), AJ. pēžandol. — z > ž after i. — Cf. Wkh. pāzdanām, Sar. pādžānām.

314. žir 'quick', G. < Av. jira- 'intelligent, quick', Skr. jīra-. — Waz., M., Km., Z., Khl. ̄zr, H., A. ̄zr, acc. to A. 'Durrani' ̄zr. — ̄zr is adv., and both the vowel and the ̄z render this derivation doubtful. — zīrak 'acute, shrewd' is bor. from Prs. žarānda 'water-mill', Waz. žandra, B. žrānda, M. ̄z'rānda, A. zérānd, H., Khl., Ga. žrānda. — Not from *jirəl 'to grind' (Darm. XLV), but bor. from Lhd. jandar (v. AO. I, 262). — Waz. žandargarai, H. jrāndagār, Ga. jrāndagārāi 'miller', Orm. K. lw. randargarai. — Khl. jāndra etc. 'padlock' is a more recent lw.

389. žarol, žārōm 'to cry, weep'. G. objects to the comparison with Skr. jī- (perf. jaśāra) 'to invoke, praise', Oss. ̄zārun 'to sing' on acc. of the r. — Waz. žarol, žōrōl, Km. žarol, Nz. (2 sg.) ̄zāryē, H. jārōm, Khl. j̄rōl, jārōm. Cf. žarā 'weeping, crying'. — The r has been introduced into the present stem from the preter. (cf. e. g. nyārdol).

\dot{z} - < $\dot{z}j$ -, cf. Av. *gar-* 'to praise', Skr. *gṛ-*. But Oss. *zaram*, Prs. *zār* 'lamentation', Sak. *ysēra-* 'miserable', Soghd. *z'ry* with *z-*.

316. *žwāk*, *žwand*, *žwandūn* 'life', *žwandai* 'living'. G. compares Av. *jiti-* 'life', *jīvya-* 'living', Prs. *zinda* etc. — Waz. *žwandin* 'life', *žwandai*, *žaundai* 'living', Bn., Kh., M. 2 *žwandai*, H., *jwandē*, Khl. *jwandē*. — Orm. K. Iw. *žwandai*. — *žw-* not < **jīw-*, but either < **jīw-*, or poss. < **juw-* < **jymw-* (v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 56), cf. Chr. Soghd. *žw'nt-* (**žw'want-*) 'living'. The same formation of the stem may perhaps be concealed behind the Av. orthography in *jīva-* 'living', at any rate *jīātu-* 'life' does not exclude the existence of a stem **jīuwa-* > *j(u)va-*, as asserted by Tedesco (l. c.).

žāwla 'resin, wax, pitch', Waz. *žōwla*. Prob. with epenthesis of *u* < **jātu-*, cf. Skr. *jātu-*, Prs. *žad* (dial.) 'gum, lac', Lat. *bitūmen* etc.

315. *žōwul*, *žōyal*, *žōyam* 'to chew, gnaw'. G. compares Prs. *jāwīdan*, Bal. *jāyag* etc. — Waz. *žēwəl*, Khl. *jūwuma*. — Hübschm. (ad. 415) Ir. **jyu-* < **gyu-*, Slav. *žīvati* etc.

313. *žawar* (*jawar*) 'deep', G. < Av. *jafra-*. — Waz. *žawar*, H., Khl., M. 2 *jāwar*.

žawara 'leech', Waz. *žawaryē*, Khl. *jawārī*, Orm. K. Iw. *zawārī*. — Cf. Prs. *zāhū*, *zālū*, *zārū*, Bal. *zārāy*, Skr. *jalākā-*, Si. *jar"* etc. — *žaw(a)ra* < **žarw-a* < **jārū-* (cf. s.v. *žāwla* and, reg. *ur* > *war* s.v. *žawar*).

Ž.

ždəl 'to place', v. s.v. (*prē*)*žōdəl*.

ždan 'millet', Waz. *ždan*. < **arzana-*, cf. Prs. *arzan*, Orm. K. *ažan*. Reg. *žd* v. s.v. *lēžəl*.

žay 'sound, noise, voice'. LSI. Waz., Kand., Bn. *žay*, Kh. *žāy*, Afr. *yāg*, Ghilz. *yaž*, Orm. K. Iw. *žay-ēk* = Psht. *žayēdəl* 'to sound, make a noise'. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA. 1916, 247) *žay-* < **raž-*, cf. Ishk. *yaž-* 'to say', Oss. *zāyjın*. This is phonetically imposs.; *yaž-* < Av. *garž-* 'to complain', Oss. *yärzjın* 'to groan'. — Oss. *zāyjın* or Ishk. *yēd* 'he said', Zeb. *yēd* (*yēzum* 'I say') cannot be compared with the Psht. word. — A different word is Psht. *zwaž* (*žwaž* etc.) 'noise, clamour', H., Khl. *zvag* < **zauša-*, cf. Skr. *havas-* 'clamour'. — *zwaž* m. 'concern, grief, sorrow' < **a-žauša-*, cf. Av. *zaoša-* 'pleasure, wish', Prs. *žōš* 'violent, wicked', Arm. Iw. 'ugly'.

žyal m. 'gravel', Waz. *žyāl*, *žaž*. — Etym. unknown.

žmanj, *gūnj* etc. f. 'comb'. Waz. *žimanz*, B., Khl. *gumānž*, H. *māngaz*. Orig. Psht. **mšanj* < **wžanj* (with assimilation of the initial, cf. *maryamai* < *waryūmai*, Waz. *nāna* 'grain' < *dāna*, *nənəmna* < *dənənna*, Z. *Mēmla* < *Nūnta*, cf. Kurd. *mhāna* < *bahāna* etc.) < **fšan-čī-* < **phēn-qī-*. Cf. Minj. *šrūn*, Ishk. *š"rūn*, Shgh. *vešūj*, Bal. *šak*, Prs. *šām* (Horn, 771). — *gūnj* < *šūnj* < **žwanj*.

317. *šīra* 'beard', G. < *riša, cf. Prs. *riš*, Av. *raēša-*. — (*raēša-* does not mean 'beard'). — Waz. *šīra*, B., M. 3, Khl. *gira*, B. 2, Sb. *gira*, Pur. *yīrō*. — *šīra*, *riš* < *rišā-, but Gabri (Lor.) *rēš*, Prs. *rēša* 'hair', cf. Si., Lhd. *rēh* 'downy hair of the beard', W. Pahari (Surkhuli-Koci) *rēš* 'hair'. Akuša (Caucas., Erckert) *rēs* 'hair' bor. from Ir.? Phl. *ryš*, Soghd. *ryš'kh* with *i* or *ē*? — Minj. *yāržā* (*spī'ārš* 'white-beard'), Yd. *yarzoh* (š?) prob. belong to the same stem; but the details are uncertain. It is more doubtful, whether Wkh. *reyiš* 'beard' (Khow. *lw. rigiš*) can be compared with *šīra* etc. Oss. *rēxē*, *rīxī* shows some resemblance with this group of words, but can scarcely be connected with it. (Cf., however, Barth., GrIrPh. I, 1, 8, reg. Ir. *x:š*). *žawai* 'individual, person'. — Etym. unknown. — Tedesco (ZII. IV, 127) derives Sak. *hv'e*, genit. *hv'andj* 'man' < *haušawant- 'rational', cf. Prs. *hōš* 'intellect'. Phonetically it is poss. to derive *žawai* < *hušawāh (*hušawant-) + *ka-*, cf. Prs. *hušyār* and *hōšyār* 'wise'. *haušawant- (or Av. *aošahvant-* 'mortal') would prob. result in Psht. *wažaw-ai. — Can the n. of the Kushana king *Huviška-* be explained in a similar way < *hanšiška- 'The Wise'? It seems poss. that intervoc. š was elided in Sak. already in the 2nd cent. AD. Cf. *Kamiška-* 'The Brilliant', *Vāsiška-*, *Vajheška-* (= *Vāziška-) 'the Powerful'?

Addenda et Corrigenda.

ad *ōspīna*, *ōspana*. — Anc. Prs. *vīha-* in the sense of 'all' (Barth., Weissbach etc.) is doubtful. Still the development *šw > *v in some Persic dial. is poss., and I do not think we have to separate *āhan*, *āsīn* etc. from *ōspana* etc., as does Benveniste (MSL. 23, 132). He derives *ōspana* etc. < Av. *haosafna- 'steel' (adj. *haosafnaēna-*). This deriv. is prob. correct; but Psht. ō scarcely < Av. (*h*)ao-, or *ōspana* < Av. *ōsafnō*. Poss. *haosafna- (*hwespīn*) ought to be interpreted as *hao-*spana-*, with a prefix *hao-*, while *ōspana*, *ā-han* etc. are prefixed with *ā-*.

cōr 'crooked, crumpled'. Cf. Prs. *čūl* 'crooked'?

ad *čāra*. — Sar. *žau*, not *ȝau*.

ad *čāwd*. — Cf. also Sar. *čof-*, *čift-* (< *kāf-*) 'to split'.

ad *ȝelē*. — Av. *gavaiθya-* 'flock' > Psht. **ȝwēlō*(?), may have been contaminated with *gaēθā-*.

ad *yarai*. — Cf. Wkh. *yarāy*, Sar. *žerej* 'collar'. — Av. *gar-*, not *garah-*.

ad *largai*. — Av. *dāuru-*, not *dauru-*.

ad *lařam*. — Cf. Prs. *dulma(k)* 'tarantula' < *dṛdṇa-?

ad *māšō*. — Cf. Torw. *māšō* 'aunt'.

ad *matar*. — Cf. Wkh. *mušt* 'boiled milk' (Hjuler).

ad *škōn*. — Cf. Prs. *šikāla*?

ad *wrāša*. — < *frasyā-, cf. Av. *frasā-*.